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ABSTRACT

Noting the unprecedented expansion of research in the field of international communications, much of it conducted by scholars from developing countries, this bibliography contains citations of studies on the international flow of news. The bibliography begins with an introduction to the field of research on international news flow, noting those areas in which this bibliography differs from others on international communication and the New World Information and Communication Order debate. The remainder of the bibliography is divided into two parts. The first part is devoted to studies that are international in scope, or deal with general theoretical, methodological, and policy issues. The second part contains studies treating the regional or national flow of news by geographic regions: (1) Africa, (2) Arab States, (3) Asia, (4) eastern Europe, (5) western Europe, (6) North America, and (7) South and Central America. (HTH)

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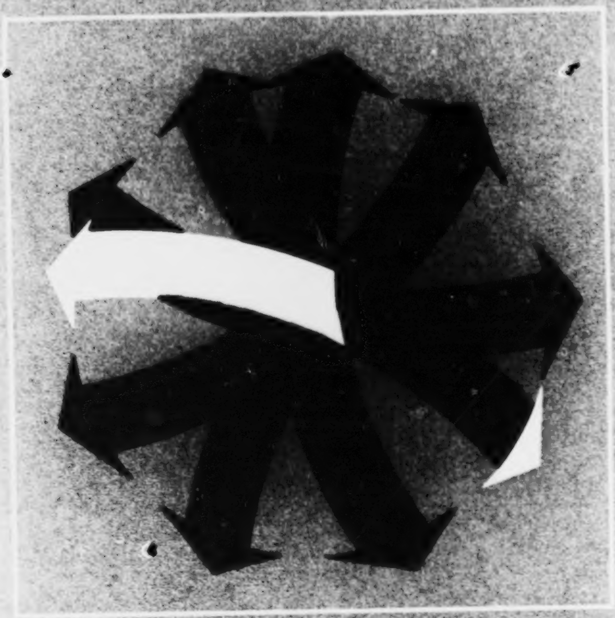

International Flow of News

An Annotated Bibliography

Edited
by
Hamid Mowlana

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PREFACE

The purpose of this review, undertaken within the framework of Unesco's Approved Programme and Budget for 1981-1983, is to provide a selected annotated bibliography of studies on the international flow of news. The last decade has seen an unprecedented expansion of research in this field, much of it conducted by scholars from developing countries. At the same time, the need for contemporary bibliographic material has been respectedly emphasized.

The bibliography is divided into two parts. The first is devoted to studies that are international in scope, or deal with general theoretical, methodological and policy issues. The second contains studies treating the regional or national flow of news.

Certain limitations should be noted at the outset. Whereas numerous studies are reported of Latin America and Asia, there are far fewer on news flow in Africa and the Socialist countries. Certain studies are supported with systematic data, while others are historical and analytical in nature. With the exception of a few entries, the entire bibliography covers completed work in 1970s and early 1980s. In fact, almost half of the studies presented here were carried out between 1978 and 1983, which is in itself indicative of the recent surge of interest in news flow.

The bibliographers who compiled the annotated entries in this publication are as follows: Lourdes Avila and Jaime Taborga, Instituto Latinoamericano de Estudios Transnacionales (ILET), Mexico City; Vara Bol, Paris, France; Atef Adly El-Abd, University of Cairo, Egypt; Wolf Kleinwachter, Karl Marx University, Leipzig, GDR; Hamid Mowlana, School of International Service, the American University, Washington, D.C.; Peter Mwaura, Nairobi, Kenya; Michael Palmer, University of Rennes, France; Fatimah Paul, Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC), Singapore; and Jim

Richstad, formerly at the East-West Communication Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii and the University of Oklahoma. Editorial assistance was provided by Melissa Weyher, Tensie Whelan and Laurie J. Wilson -- all from the School of International Service, the American University.

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The author and his collaborators are responsible for the choice and presentation of material and for the opinions expressed therein, which do not necessarily represent the views of Unesco.

PART I

Introduction

RESEARCH ON THE INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF NEWS

Although research on the international flow of news has greatly expanded in the last decade, it has not been accompanied by sufficient publication of appropriate bibliographical materials. This bibliography is designed to help fill the need for a global guide to sources on a discipline-wide, and, indeed, cross-disciplinary basis.

Other bibliographies have recently appeared which contain research on international communication and specifically on the New World Information and Communication Order debate, but on the whole they have been either too limited in covering the specific aspects of the new debate or overly concerned with general international communication to be of relevance here. This bibliography treats the international flow of news as a whole with occasional references to flow within national boundaries. It attempts to treat all aspects of the international flow of news since there is not yet a grand theory or model which comprehends or integrates the whole in a systematic manner.

Instead, one finds a number of frameworks which reflect a tendency to study some aspects of the field more intensely and from differing perspectives than others. In this bibliography, a special attempt has been made to include theoretical and methodological literature dealing with news flow. Unfortunately, such contributions are somewhat rare. However,it is hoped that this bibliography will prove valuable in providing a sampling of research sources. It may function as a subject of study in and of itself: as a tool for evaluating the current status of research in the international flow of news.

In the twelve years since the first appearance of my bibliography on International Communication, (1) major changes have occurred in the field. At the end of the 1960s there were only a handful of studies dealing with the actual flow of international news. Research in the broad category of the international flow of information (which I subdivided into international news communication, international communicators and foreign correspondents, regulations and law in international communication, and communication and the space age) totalled no more than 318 publications between 1850 and 1969. Of those, only 79 publications dealt directly with the flow of news, and only 11 with communication and the space age. In fact, whereas the studies dealing with world news flow increased slightly during the 1950s, there was actually a decline in the number of studies on this topic during the 1960s. (2)

As this bibliography shows, there has been a nearly geometric progression in the study of news flow across national boundaries during the 1970s and the early 1980s. Whereas the early studies dealt with a single communication system or a single country, the recent trend is towards comparative studies of geographical, regional, and international systems.

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(1) Hamid Mowlana. International Communication: A Selected Bibliography. Dubuque, Iowa, Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1971.

(2) Hamid Mowlana. Trends in Research on International Communication in the United States. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam. vol. n° XIX, 2, 1973, pp. 79-90). See also Hamid Mowlana. The Communication Dimension of International Studies in the United States: A Quantitative Assessment. (in: International Journal of Communication Research. Federal Republic of Germany, University of Koln, vol. I, n° 1, Winter 1974, pp. 3-22).

For an earlier bibliographical publication see Harold Lasswell, Ralph Casey and Bruce L. Smith. Propaganda and Promotional Activities: An Annotated Bibliography. Minneapolis, Minnesota, The University of Minnesota Press, 1935.

The primary sources of information on the pattern of international news flow are content-analysis of mass media and sample surveys which provide data on the amount of foreign news and the circulation of domestic news outside national boundaries, based on the characteristics of the units sampled. Until recently, data of this type were available for only a few industrialized countries, and generalizations about patterns distribution of news were therefore based on very limited information. The situation has changed considerably during the last ten years, especially since a new world information and communication order became a major item of debate in Unesco and other international, regional, and national fora. Since then, large numbers of surveys, reports, and articles have been published in both the developed and the developing countries, which are increasingly being used in discussions and analyses of international communication issues.

Unfortunately, the increase in data availability has not been accompanied by improvement in theoretical, methodological, or even statistical quality. In many cases, the growing interest in the subject has simply led to the proliferation of crude estimates of news distribution and dissemination for various regions and countries around the world based on data sources which may be "the best available" but are simply not good enough. A comprehensive review of these problems is beyond the scope of this introductory chapter, but some indication of their importance can be obtained by considering the following major points.

First, for obvious reasons, the definition of news used in many studies falls short of a comprehensive and universally accepted meaning. In fact, it is doubtful that a definition of what constitutes news, acceptable to all, is feasible.

Second, even if the news concept is "properly" defined, it may be difficult to measure in practice. Very different problems arise at the two ends of the communication process: the source and the destination. In addition, the process of news diffusion is exceedingly complex. For example, the simple measurement of news originating in a given international or national news agency, or the measurement of the content of news in a given newspaper or medium might not be an accurate description of the flow of news in a country, a system, and/or among the population or decision-makers at large. Assuming that the social structure of a given system of country acts to impede or facilitate the rate of news diffusion, it then becomes imperative to study norms, social status, and patterns of reading, listening or information seeking. It is also necessary to examine the hierarchy of the political, social, economic, and cultural systems influencing the decisions and behaviour of individual recipients and groups. Clearly, in addition to power elites, a score of other social, cultural, and economic forces serve as gatekeepers in controlling the flow of news in all stages of formation, production, distribution, and diffusion.

A related problem is that of accuracy in estimating the actual distribution of news among the population based on the observed distribution in sample surveys or content analyses. The accuracy of sample estimates depends on a number of factors relating (primarily) to the size of the sample and its degree of representativity. In this respect, many available news flow studies are derived from samples that are statistically inadequate, with the result being that estimates can be both biased and unreliable.

Third, one is confronted with the problem of quantity versus quality in news reporting and dissemination. Unless certain criteria are adopted in designing a study on the nature and quality of what is being reported and distributed, the studies of international news flow will only measure the levels of quantity and volume, with less or no attention paid to the qualitative aspects of the question. Needless to say, this is a difficult task, indeed, and requires a totally different method of analysis and measurement. These limitations present a familiar dilemma in empirical and critical analysis.

Most often the definitions of news fail to make an important distinction -- that between news and reported news. The tendency seems to be to talk of news as a finished product: thus the old cliche that news "is the account of an event, not the event itself", and that "what the reporter writes is news".

Furthermore, there are limitations within the concepts employed in the measurement of news flow. A classic example is the concept of gatekeeping. We know that in any flow process an item does not move through a channel by itself, but is moved directly or indirectly by an individual, an institution, and a set of social, political, economic, and cultural factors. Therefore, gatekeeping analyses of the flow of world news are directed toward those forces which initiate the flow. However, before we examine the factors affecting the gatekeeper's function, fundamental questions arise: Who are the gate makers or gate producers? What are the characteristics and nature of the news channels? What are the roles of individuals, institutions, nation-states, and technologies in producing and creating news communication channels in the first place? The traditional gatekeeping studies have not addressed themselves to these basic questions.

Since the concept of gatekeeping was taken from the work of Kurt Lewin in psychology, it has traditionally been employed in communication research to test social norms and social controls in media channels without asking the basic structural questions necessary to determine the political, economic, cultural, and technological forces creating the gates themselves. It should be kept in mind that Lewin was a psychologist interested in small group interactions and not a political economist analysing the structural changes of the system. It is interesting to note that Lewin's concept has been a dominant factor in communication research for long without its limitations being challenged.

Current Lines of Inquiry

The expansion of research on the international flow of news during the last ten years (with its most dramatic growth taking place in the beginning of the 1980s), has been accompanied by several new lines of inquiry. For the first time in the history of international communication, a substantial number of these studies have been carried out by "Third World" scholars. Whereas the previous studies concerning the flow of news were conducted by North American and European individuals and institutions, the great bulk of inquiries at present are asociated with scholars from Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East. This era promises to be the beginning of a major breakthrough in international communication, for if it continues it will significantly alter the unbalanced state of communication research.

Two distinct categories of studies characterize the present state of research on the flow of news: 1) studies dealing with the actual flow and content of news; and 2) studies on factors determining the flow of news. We can observe several lines of inquiry in each category.

The first category -- actual flow and content of news -- can be further divided into four distinct lines of investigation. The first line of investigation examines the flow and content of news from one country to another, on comparative basis. It may also examine the direction and amount of flow at the regional or international level. Many of the early studies of news flow by scholars in the United States, as well as numerous studies now being carried out in other parts of the world, fall into this category (3). In the early days, such research dealt with the flow of news between the east and the west, shifting to the north-south axis after the New World Information/ Communication debate became the focus of analysis. The primary objectives of this tradition have been to assess the balances and imbalances in the flow of news, the different categories and characteristics of news content, and the emphasis given the coverage of various events.

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(3) For example, see: Jacques Kayser. One Week's News: Comparative Study of 17 Major Dailies for a Seven Day Period. Paris, Unesco, 1953; Wilbur Schramm. One Day in the World's Press. Stanford, California, Stanford University Press, 1960; International Press Institute. The Flow of News. Zurich, Switzerland, International Press Institute, 1953; George Gerbner and George Marvanyi. The Many Worlds of the Worlds's Press.(in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 27, n° 1, Winter 1977, pp. 52-66); Al Hester. Five Years of Foreign News on U.S. Television Evening Newscasts.(in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. 24, n° 1, 1978, pp. 86-95); Robert Stevenson and Richard Cole. Foreign News in Selected Countries. Research Reports. International Communication Agency, U.S. Government, Washington, D.C. July 1980; and Wilbur Schramm and Erwin L. Atwood. Circulation of News in the Third World: A Study of Asia. Hong Kong, Chinese University Press, 1981.

The second line of analysis is characterized by research based on the "center-periphery" and "dominance-dependency" theories. It has formed a core of analysis for many European and Latin American scholars, and is used as a framework for numerous other flow researchers. Foundations for such dependency studies have developed separately in the United States, in the Scandinavian countries, and in the Middle East. For example, one researcher has explicitly linked communication and culture concepts in his analysis of the "structure of imperialism" (4).

A third line of inquiry focuses on the meaning and the qualitative nature of news by examining the images and perceptions contained in the content (5). The Unesco "Foreign Images" content study, for example, is in this tradition and offers important insights into the flow of news.

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(4) Johan Galtung. A Structural Theory of Imperialism. (in: Journal of Peace Research. Oslo, vol. 8, n° 2, 1971, pp. 81-117); Johan Galtung and Mari Ruge. The Structure of Foreign News: The Presentation of the Congo, Cuba and Cyprus in Four Norwegian Newspapers. (in: Journal of Peace Research. Oslo, 2, 1965, pp. 64-91); Rafael Roncagliolo. Flow of News and Freedom of the Press.(in: The Democratic Journalist. Prague, March 1979, pp. 7-11); Fernando Reyes Matta. The Information Bedazzlement of Latin America. (in: Development Dialogue. Uppsala, 2, 1976, pp. 29-42); and Herbert I. Schiller. Freedom from the "Free Flow".(in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 24, n° 1, Winter 1974, pp. 110-117).

The final approach, which has been used by a major cross section of scholars studying foreign policy and international systems, is commonly called "events-interaction analysis". The aim of this method is to interpret the "interaction" of nations or actors as reflected by the analysis of "events" or news data. In many of these analyses the New York Times and the Times of London have been used as the sources of data, and their pattern of international news reporting has been the basis of "cooperation and conflict" analysis (6).

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(5) Peter M. Clark and Hamid Mowlana. Iran's Perception of Western Europe: A Study in National and Foreign Policy Articulation. International Interactions (Chapel Hill, North Carolina), vol. 4, n° 2 (1978), pp. 99-123; International Association for Mass Communication Research. The World of the News: The News of the World. Final Report of the "Foreign Images" study undertaken by IAMCR for Unesco, London, 1980; Edward Said. Covering Islam. New York, Pantehon Books, 1981; and C. B. Pratt. "The Reportage and Image of Africa in Six U.S. News and Opinion Magazines: A Comparative Study. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. 26, n° 7, 1980, pp. 31-45). These are examples of the most recent studies using news stories and editorials as the basic data. Studies dealing with perceptions and images using survey research and other sources are not considered in this bibliography.

(6) For examples of this method, see Charles A. McClelland and Robert A. Young. The Flow of International Events. World Event/Interaction Survey Interim Technical Report, University of Southern California, 1970; Philip M. Burgess and Raymond W. Lawton. Indicators of International Behavior: An Assessment of Events Data Research. International Studies Series. Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, 1972; Hamid Mowlana. A Paradigm for Source Analysis in Events Data Research: Mass Media and the Problems of Validity. International Interactions (Chapel Hill, North Carolina), 2, 1975, pp. 33-44; and Robert Burrowes, Gary D. Hoggard, Russell J. Long, Hamid Mowlana, Sophia Peterson, Warren R. Phillips, and Alvin Richman. Events-Interaction Analysis: Selected Bibliography of Recent Research, American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, September 1971.

Almost all of the research in the above four lines of inquiry is conducted in the traditional style of content analysis. The following questions are examined: what is printed or broadcast, what is carried by the news agencies, who is supplying the news, what countries are reported, and the pattern thereof.

The second category of studies -- factors determining the news flow -- follows two lines of investigation: studies dealing with the media factors influencing the news flow (7), and those examining extra-media factors determining the content and news flow (8). These two lines of inquiry, concentrating on structure, political economy and cultural, social and ideological factors, have known tremendous growth during the last five years. Many studies have tried to conduct research on the following factors involved in news flow: news bias, accuracy and time. Others have concentrated on the structural analysis of institutions, actors, and bureaucracies involved in the production and distribution of news. There are many examples of such research, which would include studies on the following subjects: the role of transnational actors in the flow of news; the location and movement of foreign correspondents around the world; and the cultural, ideological, legal, as well as technological factors determining the flow of news and its content. Although some content analysis techniques have been employed in these studies, the researchers have used multiple sources of data of an aggregate nature as well as survey analysis.

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(7) The following texts fall within this category: Jim Richstad and Michael H. Anderson (eds.). Crisis in International News: Policies and Prospects. New York, Columbia University Press, 1981; Oliver Boyd-Barrett. The International News Agencies. Television News in a North-South Perspective. Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, 1981.

(8) For a discussion of extra-media data in flow of international news, see Karl Erik Rosengren. International News: Methods, Data and Theory.(in: Journal of Peace Research. Oslo, vol. 11, n° 2, 1974, pp. 145-156); and Hamid Mowlana. A Paradigm for Comparative Mass Media Analysis. (in: Heinz-Dietrich Fischer and John C. Merrill (eds.) International and Intercultural Communication. New York, Hastings, 1976, pp. 474-484). Mowlana's

Bibliographical Division

This bibliography has been divided into two parts. One part is devoted to the studies that are international in scope or deal with general theoretical, methodological, and policy issues. The other part contains the studies dealing with regional or national flow of news. Certain limitations of this bibliography may be noted. Whereas there are numerous studies on Latin America and Asia, there are far fewer on the study of flow in Africa and the Socialist countries. Certain studies are supported with systematic data, while others are historical and analytical in nature. With the exception of a few entries, the entire bibliography covers work done during the 1970s and early 1980s. In fact, almost half of the studies presented here were carried out between 1978 and 1983, which is in itself indicative of the recent surge of interest in news flow, and the timelines, of the present publication.

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paradigm integrates the extra-media variables with intra-media variables as well as making a distinction such a paradigm aims to provide the basis for non-ethnocentric comparative research on the functioning of communication systems and their relationship to a broader political, economic, and cultural context. Rosengren directly challenges the approach of Galtung and offers the extra-media approach as an alternative.

II

INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF NEWS

THEORIES, METHODS AND POLICIES

1. Adams, William (ed.) Television Coverage of International Affairs. Norwood, New Jersey, Ablex Publishing Company, 1982. 253 p.

The purpose of this book is to examine the political implications of United States television network news coverage of international affairs. It presents analyses of thirteen individual studies concerning three separate areas of current concern: The Third World, The West and United States presidential diplomacy. The studies, for the most part, are a series of content analyses of U.S. television coverage of international events. The opening chapters stress the importance of studying the impact of news coverage of international affairs, given the relatively substantial proportion of time allotted to global news. Attention is also focused on United States television news portrayal of the Third World and the Subsequent effect it has on the way Americans "see the world". It is maintained by at least two authors that television news on the Third World does not present objective or news-objective reality but is rather a "political and cultural phenomenon that can be challenged" by altering perceptions. However, one study found that United States journalists were far more sympathetic to views of the Third World than business leaders. According to one study, analysis of nightly news reporting coverage of Latin America did not confirm the type of stereotyped and ethnocentric portrayals of Latin America that was initially purported to be typical of American news reporting. Other studies in this volume deal with the networks' coverage of terrorism and the war in South East Asia.

2. Addo, Herb. Structural Basis of International Communication. (in: Papers, Peace Science Society. Philadelphia, 23, 1974, pp. 81-100).

This study concerns the structural relationship existing between the nations of the centre (generally Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand) and the nations of the periphery (the developing countries), in order to determine what and how the peripheral nations communicate in matters of international development. The author used Galtung's structural model of social forms in order to test whether significant development took place in the international system between 1960 and 1970, with regard to interaction-dependence between periphery and centre nations, and interactions between periphery nations with decreased dependence upon the centre. The author's conclusions are basically that the patterns in both 1960 and 1970 were still feudal, although less severe in 1970. They also found that the periphery nations have contributed generally towards higher international diplomatic entropy but did not demonstrably move towards a class-confrontation type of interaction pattern. The author's research design is included with three operationally defined interaction indicators (structure of diplomatic representation, partner concentration index, and commodity concentration index), a description of the method for determining feudal dependence, feudal disregard or class consolidation, along with tables of data for the Asian, African, South American and Caribbean periphery.

3. Aernsbergen, Jacques Van et al. Inter Press Service: News from the Third World. Netherlands, Peace Research Centre, 1979. 91 p.

The study examines the origins, objectives, development, assumptions, organization, and future perspectives of Inter Press Service (IPS), the Third World news agency.

The description of IPS's history has been made with reference to the broader social context in which the agency developed: in particular, the politico-economic and socio-cultural circumstances of Latin America in 1960s. As the author point out, this is "where IPS became solidly rooted and where we can find the key to a better understanding of the actual goals and function of the agency".

4. Aggarwala, Narinder K. Humanizing International News.(in: Media Asia Singapore, vol. 5, n^o 3, 1978, pp. 136-139).

The study presents two deficiencies in the international flow of news: the Western perspective bias and the lack of development news. It also provides definitions of development news and development journalism. The Western media is accused of being concerned with "sensational" news from the

Third World and ignoring "development" news. The author also relates development journalism to the humanization of international news and the ability of the development journalist to render "soft" news "newsworthy". It is felt that development journalism can help in allaying the distrust of Third World political leaders who suspect Western journalists of only reporting "failure" or "crisis" news.

5. Aggarwala, Narinder K. Media, News and People: a Third World View. (in: Media Asia Singapore, vol. 5, n° 2, 1978, p. 78-81).

The study concerns the domination of Associated Press, United Press International, Agence France-Presse, and Reuters over news flowing in and out of the Third World. News from the major agencies is viewed as reflecting the personality, preferences and needs of the Western media. The author suggests the establishment of a Third World Agency to counter the exclusively Western perspective in international news flow. The primary function of this agency would be to disseminate news and not to "serve causes". A model, for such an agency, with the organizational set-up and composition, is also provided.

6. Aggarwala, Narinder K. Third World News Agency. Paper commissioned by the Edmund R. Murrow Center of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University for its Conference on "The Third World and Press Freedom", New York, 11-13 May 1977. 17 p.

The argument set forth in this study is that the news received by developing countries is written and selected for the Western media. As a result, the style, the content, the treatment and the perspective of practically all the news flowing in and out of the Third World reflects the personality, preferences and needs of the Western media. The author is critical of this Western perspective and the practice of Western journalists whereby preference is given to making news saleable rather than accurate. He also discusses in great detail the relatively new genre of reporting known as development journalism. This is not held to be synonymous with either Development Support Communication programes or government-controled of the news. Nonetheless, Aggarwala warns that there is a growing trend towards direct government control of the news media in the Third World.

7. Ahues, Claudio; and Tupper, Patricio, Pour une Information Internationale Alternative. Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1979.

This study outlines various attributes of the present international information order and discusses how an alternative order may be constructed. The interaction between the news agencies and the Third World are examined, as is Inter Press Service, which is seen as playing a key role in the new world information and communication order.

8. Atwood, Edwin; Bullion, Stuart J.and Murphy, Sharon M., (eds.). International Perspective on News. Carbondale, Ill., Southern Illinois University Press, 1982. 201 p.

This book is the outcome of a symposium on "International Perspectives on News", held 5-8 April 1981, at Southern Illinois University. It presents fifteen papers, by journalists and mass communication scholars, covering topics which range from global news flow to assessment of the U.S. media performance in international communication. Among the articles related directly to the international flow of news are K.S. Sitaram's "Educating Journalists for Intercultural Communication", Chin-chuan Lee's "Media Images of America: A Third World View", Erwin Atwood and Stuart J. Bullion's "News Maps of the World: A View from Asia", and Jeremy Turnstall's "The Media are (Still) American". The 10-page bibliography is a useful reference to those interested in further exploration of the related topics.

9. Balle, F. Médias et Société. Paris, Ed. Montchrestien, 1980. 750 p.

This work of general significance attempts to measure the influence of the media on our behaviour and values. The author also discusses the problems inherent to the flow of information.

In section III of Chapter III, devoted to underdevelopment, after having established a case for the one-way of information, he completes his presentation with a discussion of the domination and control exercised over the technical sphere by the richest countries, notably the United States.

The "total social phenomenon" of underdevelopment is presented as corresponding to the imbalance in ideological and technical power. As Wilbur Schramm wrote in 1975, "communication policies relative to development are not simply communication policies, but also economic and political policies".

10. Bergemann, Ralf. The Monopolistic Organization of News Agencies. (in: The Democratic Journalist. Prague, 9, 1975, pp. 14-17).

The author's point of departure is the rise in demand for information, due to rapid social changes and the improved technology used by newspapers and news agencies. Since most national news agencies utilize international news agencies' material, national news agencies do not "represent" their nation as much as they do the international news agency from which they get the majority of their information. The international news agencies, the author points out, are continually expanding their facilities and buying more expensive telecommunications equipment. In order to pay for this equipment these agencies are economically more dependent upon their financial sources.

This intermingling of the news agencies and financial interests provides what the author calls the "imperialistic states" with an uninterrupted flow of information from around the world and a means to spread their political views at home and abroad.

Another aspect of the question treated in the article is the development of Socialistic news agencies after the Second World War, which offered competition to Western news agencies in Europe. In the author's view, Western news agencies have different criteria for news selection than do Socialistic news agencies, which means that developments in the Socialistic countries, class struggles, and national Liberation movements are virtually ignored.

11. Bortnick, J. International Information Flow: The Developing World Perspective. (in: Cornell International Law Journal. Ithaca, New York, vol. 14, n° 2, 1981. pp. 333-356).

In this article the author examines the actions of the less developed countries (LDCs) to acquire and effectively employ data processing and telecomunications technologies. Section 1 discusses the problems that prevent LDCs from acquiring sophisticated information technologies. Section 2 discusses the developing nations' informatics plans, analysing the reasons for their adoption and the effects they have on multinational private enterprises. Section 2 also includes a special case study of the Brazilian national informatics policy. Finally, section 3 discusses the international organizations that have taken measures to aid the LDCs in the development of their information and communications technologies.

12. Bourges, Hervé. Décoloniser l'Information. Paris, Ed. Cana, 1978. 160 p.

The author analyses the structural imbalances in the world news flow and presents case-studies which highlight the images of the Third World conveyed in Western -- primarily French -- media and the underdevelopment of the media in Francophone black Africa. He presents data concerning the rural press, radio and television in Africa and a review of Western -- primarily French -- and African opinion concerning a new world information order. Two concerns predominate throughout this study: how to counteract the ascendancy enjoyed by the four Western news agencies; and how to ensure that elites -- whether in developed or developing nations -- do not control the news flow to their own advantage.

13. Bourges, Hervé. Décoloniser l'Information, un Débat Mondial. (in: Dossier Trimedia. Lille, 4 June 1978, pp. 28-29).

On the basis of events at the 1976 General Conference of Unesco, held in Nairobi, the author states that the international information system is dominated by the West. The position of the Third World is antagonistic. The return of the free flow doctrine, which is equivalent to the domination of the weak by the powerful, is symptomatic of the necessity for a system that will operate in favour of the developing countries. The author ends by stating that the necessity of a new world information and communication order is now evident.

14. Boyd-Barret, Oliver. The International News Agencies. Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, 1980. 284 p.

This book examines the international news agencies, with particular attention being paid to the "big four": Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters and Agence France-Presse. The author concentrates on the agenda-setting and gatekeeping functions of the agencies which to a large degree determine the content of print and broadcasting media around the world. Areas discussed include differences between major news agencies, the history of each agency, ownership and control, revenues and expenditures, and the new technologies involved in their operation. The author examines the questions of news content, the available market for each agency and how national news agencies are functioning in relation to the "big four".

15. Boyd-Barret, Oliver; Palmer, Michael. Le Trafic des Nouvelles. Paris, Ed. A. Moreau, 1981. 714 p.

This book concentrates on studies of the world information agencies, their form of government and their position in their respective countries, their functions and their organization. In addition, it discusses their non-information products and their struggle for the conquest of foreign markets. Coverage of the Third World and the new world information order debates are also discussed.

The authors study the role of the press agencies in collecting international information and compare the differences between the existing systems, namely, Reuters (which concentrates 80 % of its activities on economic and financial information), the AFP, and the two American agencies, AP and UPI. Elements that shape and modify the traditional circuits of information and push the clientele towards the non-media (governments, embassies and corporations) and the government controlled-media are also examined.

16. Browne, Donald R. International Radio Broadcasting: The Limits of the Limitless Medium. New York, Praeger, 1982. 329 p.

The author discusses the limits of the limitless medium with emphasis on the use of radio as an instrument of foreign policy and radio propaganda.

17. Burgess, Philip M; Lawton, Raymond W, Indicators of International Behaviour: An Assessment of Events Data Research. International Studies Series, Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, 1972. 96 p. Tables.

One of the major developments of the 1960s was the establishment of a large-scale data base by students of international relations. Using this material, an inventory of international relations was established, applying content analysis techniques to the New York Times and other newspapers and journals. The authors review the history, development, techniques, and major works in this area.

18. Burrowes, Robert. Mirror, Mirror, on the Wall: A Comparison of Sources of External Event Data (in: Rosenau, James N. (ed). Comparing Foreign Policies, Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, 1973).

The author compares nine sources of news used for his project on interactions in the Middle East. He concludes that the New York Times missed almost twenty-five per cent of the agreements and visits reported in the other sources about the Middle East. He also reports that the New York Times was not the source of greatest data (news) yield for the Middle East arena. When, examining the sources of news by "least overlap" the New York Times was fourth -- following Cahiers de l'Orient, the Middle East Journal and The Times of London.

19. Chamoux, Jean-Pierre. L'Information Sans Frontière: Comment Circule-t-Elle? (in: Informatique et Gestion. Paris, 114, April 1980. 179 p).

This article constitutes the second chapter of the book Information without Borders, published by the Documentation Française in the collection "Information and Society", series "Impact" n° 8. The position taken from the outset is that the problems of international communication can only be analysed clearly by adopting an orderly approach. The author therefore distinguishes between four types of information or data; public and immaterial data, public and material data, private and material data, and private and immaterial data.

He then proposes a new typology which stresses the public or private character of information and specifies whether or not the flow is material. Finally, this typology is used in examining the probable influences on the basic freedoms.

20. Clausse, Roger, Les Nouvelles: Synthèse Critique, Brussels, Ed. Institut de Sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1963. 492 p. Bibliography.

In this major theoretical study, the author analyses the "alchemy" of news: the different phases and procedures that occur in the process whereby a happening is reported and the report is transmitted -- in various forms -- to a range of publics. Clausse is concerned with identifying the different factors that impinge on the message as it is being conveyed. On the interplay between news-reporting and audience reaction, he proposes a sociology of news that differs from the "classics" typology proposed by Lazarsfeld.

This study reflects a relatively Europocentric -- or at least Western -- vision of international news flow. It is still of value, however, since it encompasses in one volume the history of various international organizations which, since the nineteenth century in some cases, facilitate the exchange of news and information. The International Telecommunication Union, for example, traces its origins to the International Telegraphic Union, founded in 1865.

21. Davison, W. Philips. Diplomatic Reporting: Rules of the Game. (in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 25, n^{o} 4, Autumn 1975, pp. 138-146).

Diplomatic correspondents (in Western Europe and the United States the number is estimated at between 50 and 200) write predominantly for the prestigious international press, which stresses reporting of complex news events. The audience for such diplomatic reporting is relatively small, consisting of the foreign affairs community such as diplomats and other international journalists.

The diplomats and foreign correspondents hold each other in high regard. For the diplomat, the foreign correspondent is often a necessary channel for reaching the public -- or even other governments. For the reporters, the diplomat offers inside sources to information essential for their profession. Close acquaintance, or even friendship, with members of the other profession is a precondition of the admission of either diplomats or journalists to the diplomatic reporting network. "Rules of the game" are listed.

22. Davison, W. Philips. News Media and International Negotiation. (in: Public Opinion Quarterly. New York, vol. 38, n° 2, 1974, pp. 174-191).

This article discusses some of the positive functions of publicity, including its role in international negotiations. Data are based on forty-eight semi-structured interviews in 1973 with diplomats and journalists from Washington, New York, and Western Europe. According to these sources, diplomats utilize the elite press, telex service, summaries of radio and TV newscasts on a daily basis to keep up with their host country's developments and their own domestic press. Diplomatic officials supplement news reports by obtaining information directly from journalists, but the mass media as a news source had the predominant influence.

In countries where communication is tightly controlled, quality international information from the press plays an important role in "counter-acting the official structure". Where the press is quite free it serves as an important source of information for policy-making. Since negotiations are semi-public, the press provides a basis for direct conversations: news reports play a part in alerting national states to the desirability of getting available to both sides.

The author concludes that the positive and negative effects of press coverage of international negotiations can be predicted. The overall effect of the press on the sources of international negotiations is through accurate, complete, and dispassionate reporting of issues.

23. De Charentenay, P. Remous Internationaux sur l'Information et la Communication. (in: Etudes. Paris, September/October 1981).

After having analysed the components of a new world information and communication order, the author concludes that its establishment is directly connected to a paralel evolution in the economic sphere.

He writes: "It is in this overall context (a New World Economic Order) the Unesco buckled down to what is directly concerned with its domain: communications. The North-South conflict is not only concerned with economic, commercial and technological question. Conflict also exists in the area of communications. In the larger sense, communication is one of the most efficient and underhanded instruments that the North has at its disposal to impose its outlook, its mode of existence and its products upon the South. The efforts of Unesco are the first serious attempt to control the effects of this situation upon the future of international relations".

24. Derradji, Ahmed. Analyses et Initiatives du Tiers-Monde, des Organisations Internationales et des Pays Non-Alignes. Paper for the AFETIMON symposium, "L'Information et le Tiers Monde", Dijon (France), 30 May -1 June.1979., 14 p.

The author, minister-plenipotentiary representing Algeria at Unesco, analyses the history of the "modern" international debate on information flows. He argues that, before the 1950s, the voice of the -- still heavily colonized -- Third World was not heard in this debate and that the very concept of "free flow of news" was invented by wealthy and powerful nations so as to conquer the news markets of developing countries. Imbalance in existing news flow is the result of this situation.

The author then shows how the decolonization of news must follow political decolonization. He retraces the steps taken since the Lusaka Summit of the Heads of State of the Non-Aligned Countries in 1970, and subsequent initiatives under the auspices of Unesco, aimed at enabling developing countries to redress imbalances in the flow of news and information.

25. Desmond, Robert W. Windows on the World: World News Reporting, 1900-1920. Iowa City, University of Iowa Press, 1980. 608 p.

This book is a good reference work attempting to describe the growth and development of the world's press from antiquity to the present. Much of the discussion centres on Europe, with less attention being paid to Africa, Asia and Latin America. The flow of news during the first decade of the twentieth century is examined in detail. Brief references are also made to such events as the Turkish-Czech struggle for Crete, the San Francisco earthquake, and the dissolution of the Norwegian-Swedish Union. News of the First World War and the role played by foreign correspondents and news agencies are treated from a historical perspective.

26. Faraone, Roque. La Reproduction Idéologique dans les Informations Internationales. Paper for the IAMCR conference "Communication and Democracy", Paris, September 6-10, 1982. 20 p.

Based on an analysis of the production of the news agency Agence France-Presse, the author argues that the four major Western international news agencies implicitly reflect certain value judgements and assumptions when determining the criteria of their news values. He seeks to disprove the belief held by many Western observers that, whatever their imperfections, the reports of these news agencies are, on the whole, objective, neutral and accurate.

The news-output of a Western international agency grounded in a capitalist market-place logic reflects such thinking. In addition, one must take into account political constraints, imposed by authoritarian regimes, professional limitations that tend to be supportive of the status quo, and traditional news values of liberal and capitalist societies.

The author develops these and other points in a critique of AFP news-reports following the advent of the Socialist government in May 1981.

27. Fascell, Dante (ed.). International News: Freedom Under Attack. Beverly Hills, Sage Publications, 1979. 317 p.

The book contains articles by four specialists of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies' (CSIS) programme in international communications: David Abshire discusses the politics of international broadcasting; Leonard Sussman analyses the Third World challenge to Western news services; Barry Rubin evaluates the quality of United States foreign coverage; and Sean Kelly investigates ways in which various states are trying to censor news.

The main point of the book is that "Freedom of the press and the free flow of news and information in indeed under attack around the world today. The conflict over media access and independence has developed on several level: from calls for redistributing radio bands to movements towards creating government monopolies on the distribution of information."

28. Feillhauer, H. Les Stations Emettant Vers l'Etranger, Sont les Diplomates de la Radiodiffusion. (in: La Revue de l'UER. Geneva, 2 March 1978).

The author's thesis is that "dependent on the sender's intentions, the content of the messages can be peaceful or aggressive, objective or biased, and can defend either ideas or ideologies".

The destination of the message is the public of a given country. In spite of the legal protection offered by the information laws, States are usually forced to protect their national integrity themselves. Any real measurement of the audience is difficult. It is clear that "Too often one still plays certain cards with the intention of dominating others. Too often one tries to produce slogans that manipulate instead of inform in a purely journalistic manner".

Consequently, it is necessary to organize better the field of information if one wishes the broadcasters to pursue a nonagressive policy.

29. Galliner, Peter. Access to Information: An International Problem. Paper commissioned by the Edmund R. Murrow Centre of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, for its conference on "The Third World and Press Freedom", New York, 11-13 May 1977, 25 p.

This paper discusses the imbalances in the flow of information under Third World "grievances" and states that the Third World is asked to make a choice in selecting a mass media model -- the model of the West or of the Soviet Union. The author notes that the Third World could create its own particular model. He traces the Non-Aligned movements which resulted in the creation of the Yugoslavian Tanjung news agency, and the Indian national news agency, Samachar. Other regional news agencies are also mentioned, such as the

Caribbean News Agency, as well as several agencies in Asia, including Bernama (Malaysia) and Antara (Indonesia). However, the author seems pessimistic about the outcome of the news agency pool proposal because he believes that in Asia only the press in Japan, Hong Kong and India can be considered as free. The press of other countries in the region is government-controlled, according to the author, and therefore an independent news agency pool cannot exist under such a situation. The role of Unesco in these efforts to create an independent information network is discussed and the various ways in which the West can assist the Third World are analysed.

30. Galtung, Johan. A Structural Theory of Imperialism. (in: Journal of Peace Research. Oslo, vol. 8, n° 2, 1971, pp. 81-117). Tables, figures.

The study presents a structural theory of imperialism with its "centre-periphery" and "dominance-dependency" constructs, which are then related to communication and cultural interactions. The author posits a structured division of the world into centre and periphery nations in a dominance-dependency relationship. "Vertical interaction relations" are seen as the major factor behind inequality of nations, a division which is accompanied and reinforced by "feudal networks of international communication" dominated by the centre nations. These patterns, originally established for limited colonial interests, remained the central organizing principle for much of contemporary global communication, thus helping perpetuate a colonial-type dependency in many nations. Centre nations invariably have a higher level of technical-economic development in contrast to periphery nations, tend to be former colonial territories.

Galtung sees four distinct patterns of international news flow from these structural patterns: (1) a preponderance of centre news events in the world press systems; (2) a much larger discrepancy in news exchange ratios between centre and periphery nations than between centre nations; (3) a much larger proportion of centre news content in periphery media covering foreign affairs than vice versa; (4) a relatively low or nonexistent flow between periphery nations, especially across colonial-based bloc borders.

Vertical interaction in news is seen by training periphery journalists "to see events with centre eyes", and by developing a screening and filtering chain of communication such that the news fits centre patterns.

Galtung outlines strategies to break-up dominance-dependency patterns through "horizontalization", "defeudalization" and changes in the "harmony-disharmony" patterns in the center and periphery nations. Periphery-periphery patterns are also noted.

31. Gauhar, Altaf. A Third World View. (in: World Press Review, New York, October 1981, 45 p.).

The author discusses the regulation of news, news agencies and economic policy, as well as freedom of the press in underdeveloped areas.

32. Gerbner, George; Marvanyi, George. The Many Worlds of the World's Press, (in: Journal of Communication (Philadelphia), vol. 27, n^{o} 1, Winter 1977, pp. 52-66). Tables, flow maps. Extensive bibliography.

This study analyses the foreign news "worlds" of nine countries, representing capitalist, socialist and third worlds. Content analysis data from one week's foreign news in 1970 focuses on amounts of foreign news coverage in different press systems and the news-event locations. Part of the rationale for the study was the hypothesis that "Many different versions of the day's 'World news' can be equally true and significant when judged by different standards of relevance."

Data were presented on both absolute and relative space given to foreign news by the United States, Western Europe, the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Non-Aligned countries. The United States ranked first on length of foreign news stories, third in total absolute space, and "last on all relative measures". Western Europe ranked first in the number of foreign stories and square inches of space. The Non-aligned press ranked either second or third on all measures. The Soviet Union ranked either second or third on all measures. The Soviet Union ranked low on absolute measures, high on relative measures.

Fifteen regions of the world were outlined and compared. Two-thirds of the United States, press system, for example, concerned Western Europe, South Asia, the Far East, North America and the Middle East. The Soviet press ranked Eastern Europe first, and North America second. Eastern Europe ranked their own region and Western Europe high, and ranked the Soviet Union relatively lower than the other press systems. In the Third World press, the Soviet Union was the largest of all region -- an exception to low coverage from other press systems in the study.

The most widely reported region across all the systems was Western Europe. There is little interest in the Western press about the Socialist countries. Africa, Australia, Oceania, China, Mongolia, and North Korea are seen as being "barely visible in the world's press of 1970".

33. Gerbner, George; and Siefert, Marsha (eds.). World Communications: Handbook. New York, Longman Inc., 1984. Ch. 1,2.

The five-part book is intended to be a guide for governments, corporations, scholars, students and policy makers. Part One, "Global Perspectives on Information", presents the assumptions and rationales for information policies of various world constituencies. Included is Mustapha Masmoudi's classic paper in which the call for a new world information order was first presented.

Part Two, "Transnational Communications: The Flow of News and Images", addresses a concern expressed by Third World countries as to whom is controlling that flow. Included in this section are articles by Paul Ansah, reviewing current trends and positions on the question of imbalance; George Gerbner and George Marvany on foreign news coverage in nine countries of the capitalist, socialist and developing worlds; and Tapio Varis, discussing the flow of information via television programming. Also included in this section are articles which assess many world media systems, and address questions of flow in film and advertising.

34. Glattbach, Jack. Media and Developing World: Pluralism or Polarization? A Seven Springs Study, Seven Springs Center, Mount Kisco, New York, June 1982. 36 p.

This report is based on the conference attended by twenty-six media professionals and communication researchers, primarily from the United States, to discuss practical solutions to media and communication problems in developing countries. The conference focused on two broad questions: what are the real needs of media and communications in developing countries? and what can the United States do to help, both at home and internationally? The report emphasizes the "positive role of the independent press", the need for improved historical perspectives and for greater professionalism. The discussion also ranged freely over several agenda topics concerning media, governments and news services, stressing that each is only part of a communication whole. The conference recommendations included, restructuring of government machinery to improve policy formulation, working more closely with major international agencies such as the UN Development Programme, and improving the professional representation of United States delegations to international meetings.

35. The Global News Battle. (in: World Press Review. New York, p. 28; 41-60, 1981).

In five articles the publication comments on the Unesco press initiatives stemming from Third World complaints about international press coverage, government and the press, journalists and ethics.

36. Goenka, B. D. Un Nouvel Ordre Mondial de l'Information. (in: FIEJ Bulletin. Paris, N° 121, July 1979).

The author, president of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society (a newspaper publishers organization), outlines similarities and differences in the press of developed and developing nations. Arguing that there is no subtitute for a direct flow of information, he urges that the news exchanged amongst agencies should be gathered by professionals and not by governments.

37. González Manet, Enrique. Signos y Símbolos en la Publicidad y Propaganda Imperialista (Signs and Symbols in Imperialist Publicity and Propaganda). Symposium on Graphic Publicity and Its Ideological Function, Havana, 1980. 30 p.

In "Signos y Símbolos en la Publicidad y Propaganda Imperialista", González Manet analyses what he calls the total reorientation of the styles of advertising, transmission of messages and circulation of ideas in the light of modern communication technologies, the flow of information, and social, economic and political events. The central theme of this paper is the undermining of the world by the instantaneous image; the use of symbols with ideological implications which, under the doctrine of "free flow", tend to implant a consumer culture, eroding national identity and sovereignty.

The paper also analyses the origin and evolution of conditioning techniques which are viewed parallel to the development needs of financial capitalism, the interests of the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex, and the expansion of transnational corporations. It judges the political and cultural effects of the use of signs and symbols as an instrument of ideological penetration, which would tend towards the design of a universal semantics. The latter, controlled by the information networks, can structure a new way of thinking and being, a "mass culture" appropriate to the interests of transnational imperialist expansion.

The new role of the transnational advertising agencies, is also examined, especially in terms of their having converted the mass broadcasting media into disseminators of information that link producer and consumer. The author points out that the control of communications has become a vital factor in the maintenance of the transnational business system and imperialist presence in the world. At the same time he shows how the development of consciousness and the people's struggle limit this control in a world affected by the crisis of the system.

38. Gould, Peter. The Languages of Our Investigations. (in: Intermedia. London, vol. 4, n° 5, October 1976, pp. 13-16). Figures.

This is a short presentation of spatial model in flow studies. One example presented is a map of European per capita flows of mail, which shows that the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Netherlands "collapse inwardly to form the core, with the other nations in a circle about them".

Another example uses priority press telegram space, and notes that costs are not just a matter of distance, but involve political and technological consideration. Using 1954 data, Gould notes that Europe is at the centre of the space, where information moves freely and easily, and costs are minimal. In the outer edges of the Third World, but also including Japan, "great economic hurricanes are blowing against most of the ... countries, who receive information easily from the center, but find it much more difficult to push their own information ...".

Gould likens the flow of communication to the charting of weather maps, with winds of different intensities blowing different ways, and with high and low pressure areas. Complexity of flow analysis is noted, and use of graphic language of the map is urged for understanding.

39. Gould, Peter; Johnson, Jeffrey. The Content and Structure of International Television Flows. (in: Communication. New York, 5, 1980, p. 43-63). Figures.

This article outlines a coding system for television programmes involving Atkin Algebraic Language of Structure. The coding system is being used in the ongoing International Television Flows Project studies. The authors note that although there is a traffic of up to $ 1 billion a year in the international flow of television programmes, little is actually known about the programes.

The researchers are concerned with general television programmes and not particularly with news. Examples of coding are provided.

40. Gunaratne, Shelton A. The Background to the Non-Aligned News Pool: Pros and Cons and Research Findings. Paper presented to the Australian Association for Tertiary Education in Journalism, Sydney, 6-7 December, 1976. 23 p.

In this paper, the author deals with the criticism of the Non-Aligned News Agency Pool made by the Australian press. He shows such criticism to be without any substantial grounds. He gives details of various studies which point to the information imbalance in newspapers all over the world and goes on to discuss how the Non-Aligned News pool can help to correct this imbalance in favour of developing countries.

41. Hedebro, Goran. Communication and Social Change in Developing Nations. Ames, Iowa State University Press, 1982. 142 p.

The author critically examines the social aspects of communication and social change in developing countries as well as the diffusion of innovations. The study includes bibliographic notes and charts.

42. Hickes, Ronald G; Gordon, Avishag. Foreign News Content in Israeli and U.S. Newspapers. (in: Journalism Quarterly. Iowa City, vol. 51, n° 4, Winter 1974, pp. 639-644).

This study examines one newspaper from the United States and three from Israel in order to determine if the following factors are influential in affecting reader interest in foreign news and the flow of news between nations: (1) physical distance between countries; (2) nature of news events; and (3) political-economic dominance of certain countries. It was shown that physical distance had little significant association with foreign news content in the Israeli and United States newspapers studied. Using the New Orlean's Times Picayune to represent United States readership, the study shows that the Israeli papers are more foreign-news-minded than the United States paper. They devote a larger proportion of their space to foreign news, have larger news-gathering staffs abroad, and depend on their own sources more than they rely on news agencies.

This study offers support for the observation that international news tends to be more factual than analytical, more concerned with coverage of elites than with common people, and largely concerned with Big Power nations. It concludes that news flow tends to follow a one-way direction from larger nations to smaller ones.

43. Himmelstrand, Ulf. The Problem of Cultural Translation in the reporting of African Social Realities. (In: Stokke, Olav (ed.) Reporting Africa, pp. 117-133. New York, Africana Publishing Corporation, 1971).

This article concerns the reporting of African news in other national or international news publications. The author suggests eight possible factors contributing to deficiencies in understanding, reporting and commenting upon African affairs: (1) There is a lack of conceptual tools for analysing and understanding political events in the post-colonial era. (2) Journalists fraternize with expatriates, people in hotels, bars and private homes, and are subjected to all kinds of popular interpretations. (3) Even if journalists understand the above problems, their articles are not understood by editors back home, who are looking for dramatic for apealing events more likely to be considered "news". If the journalist is a free-lance worker, he will look for this kind of "news" since it will be sold more easily. (4) The definition of "news" varies over time. Since news gets stale quickly follow-up articles on news decrease rapidly. (5) There is a lack of specialists on African events, coupled with a lack of easily available files or archives. (6) Commentators have a tendency to look for "good" or "evil" forces in reviewing conflicts, instead of studying structural conditions of the conflict. (7) The influence of domestic or international political commitments of governments, newspapers or news-services colors the news that comes from their offices. (8) Racial prejudice must be taken into account in analysis of reporting about different tribal groups or nationalities of persons involved in news.

44. Honein, Mireille. Le Pool des Agences de Presse des Pays Non-Alignés. Etudes d'Observation a la "Tanjug". Doctoral dissertation. Institut Français de Presse, University of Paris, 1978 (Dir. F. Balle).

This university dissertation was one of the first pieces of substantive academic research into the news agency pool of the Non-Aligned nations, which the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug helped to become operational in 1975. Based on content-analysis and interviews, author outlines the political and professional difficulties facing the nascent agency and its pooled services. Her essentially historical and empirical approach is sympathetic to the development of co-operation between the news agencies.

46. Horton, Philip C. (ed.). The Third World and Press Freedom. New York, Praeger Publisher, 1978. 253 p.

The collection of essays was prepared for a Conference on "the Third World and Press Freedom" held in 1977 in New York City under the auspices of the Edward R. Murrow Centre of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University. The essays were prepared to address the Third World challenge to the developed countries that their international journalistic institutions do not provide balanced coverage of events in the developing world. The authors analyse this criticism of the Western news media from social, political and legal viewpoints and explore possible solutions to the problem of an imbalanced flow.

Many of the works collected in the volume are included in this bibliography as separate articles.

47. Hoso-Bunka Foundation. Symposium 2 on Public Role and Systems of Broadcasting. Hoso-Bunka Foundation, Tokyo, 30 September - 2 October 1981. 221 p.

The symposium was the second (following that held in 1978) on the theme of the cultural role of broadcasting. The major topic of discussion was the "Public Role and Systems of Broadcasting" in Great Britain, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Canada, as well as Japan. Reports by various media experts cover the following questions: broadcast programmes as seen by the sender and by the receiver; problems concerning the subjectivity of broadcasting; news programme; and the difference between North and South news reporting. Two of the reports deal with the international role of broadcasting from a historical view-point. This document also includes the transcript of a round-table talk by the moderators of the different sessions, held in order to make an immediate review of the achievements of the symposium.

48. International Association for Mass Communication Research (IAMCR). Foreign News in the Media: International Reporting in 29 Countries. Final Report of the "Foreign Images" study undertaken by IAMCR for Unesco. London, 1980.

This project examined the news presentation of both the press and broadcast media in national media systems from all regions of the world. The quantitative data was gathered by thirteen participating teams. The formal coding instrument used was designed to measure rough volume and present the overall structure of international news reporting. The news item was the unit of analysis and the methodology was based on a straight forward frequency count. The basic conclusions pointed to the dominant role of politics in international news reporting and the prominence of regionalism.

49. Katz, Elihu; Wedell, George. Broadcasting in the Third World. Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1978. Ch. 3.

The authors discuss the highly centralized broadcasting systems of Africa, which copy the BBC or French radio broadcasting model. In their opinion, because of these systems no local traditional patterns of broadcasting have been established.

50. Keune, Reinhard (ed.) The New International Information and Communication Order (NIICO). (in: Viertel Jahres Berichte: Probleme der Entwicklungslander (Special Issue), Bonn, Friederich-Ebert-Stiftung, 85, September 1981, pp. 219-318).

This special issue includes several articles and studies directly related to the flow of news, including the following "Television or Televice? The Guyana Policy", by Christopher A. Nascimento; "The Future Costs 200 Dollars: News Agencies in Asia", by Sarath Amunugama; "Thirteen Governments Try to Be Different: The Model of ASIN", by Roberto Savio; "6000 Words for Sixty Millions -- The South-North Flow of News", by Mariano Fernandez; and "Article 14 Prevents Progress: TV News Exchange in Asia", by Roku Ito. All of the articles underline the need for comprehensive communication policies in the Third World.

51. Kleinwachter, Wolfgang. Role des médias dans le système des relations internationales. (in: Le Journaliste Démocratique. Prague, 6, 1982. 3 p.).

The author pinpoints the role of the media in the competition between bourgeois and socialist ideologies. He also examines the issue of the national sovereignty a state may wish to exercise over news flow at a time of growing international information and communication exchange. He argues that, given existing imbalances in the international flow of news and its strategic importance, it is necessary to support Unesco's efforts to "democratize" and "decolonize" international relations in the field of news.

52. Kuo, Eddie, C. Y. From the Researcher to the Public: Barriers to the Flow of Communication Knowledge. Paper for the Convention on Mass Communication for a Participant Public, Penang, 1974. 3 p.

This paper identifies a number of barriers to information flow between the researcher and the public. It points out that the major barrier is the researcher's sense of responsibility to his sponsor rather than to the target of his studies, the audience. Another barrier is the attitude of the sponsors of research who may want to keep the information to themselves. The final barrier comes from the communicator acting as a gate-keeper in the process of communication, who only passes on information which does not harm the interests of those he serves. The paper concludes, however, that there are hopeful signs that these barriers are breaking down.

53. Kwiatkowski, Michel. La Guerre des Ondes entre l'Est et l'Ouest. (in: Presse Actualité. Paris, 121, September-October 1977).

This article examines the war of radio waves, which has been in existence for more than twenty-five years. Its jamming operations have cost more than twice the budgets of the United States stations established in the Federal Republic of Germany. The author also draws attention to the fact that the USSR also possesses international range transmitters.

54. Lent, John A. Foreign News Content of United States and Asian Print Media: A Literature Review and Problem analysis. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, 22, 1976, pp. 169-182).

The article reviews many of the studies dealing with the quantity, quality and sources of international news. It compares coverage of international news by United States papers with that of other countries in the world. Asian newspapers' coverage of the United States and other foreign regions is also analysed. Articles surveyed show that United States newspapers have less international news coverage than many other countries' newspapers, and also consistently underrepresent certain regions of the world.

In the author's words, Asian newspaper coverage of foreign affairs is due to an "individual nation's ties with the superposers -- and, thus, reflecting an ideological stance, colonial background, relationships with neighboring countries, economic infrastructure, govermental stability and professionalization of journalists". An extensive bibliography is also provided.

55. MacBride, Sean. Le Rôle de la Presse Dans un Monde en Evolution. (in: FIEJ Bulletin, 117, July 1978, pp. 23-24).

In the introduction, M. Max van der Stoel, former Minister of Foreign Affairs (Netherlands) observes that nations live under conditions of ever encroaching interdependence. He insists that the press must assume responsibility in covering what he feels to be major problems: North-South relations, the dangers of nuclear proliferation, and the defense of democracy. The author believes that the press can be influential because governments are sensitive to criticism. Well run campaigns can eventually cause them to review their decisions and general positions.

Sean MacBride emphasises the right and the duty of journalists to obtain, gather and communicate information. This duality of right and duty applies to two specific categories of information: 1) the information necessary for the electorate to hold a politically informed opinion on orientations and events and; 2) the information which will allow the public to avoid commercial exploitation.

MacBride claims that this right and duty to obtain, gather, and communicate information is fundamental to the democratic process. It is important for states to protect these rights and duties from bureaucratic and administrative abuses.

56. Mahomey, John. L'Echange d'Actualité: le Rôle de l'Agence.
(in: Revue UER. Geneva, May 1975, pp. 32-34).

In the author's opinion, it is nearly impossible to think of the daily exchange of news without considering the role played by the agencies. Their combined power succeeds in bringing world events to Europe. Day after day, they inject a fresh infusion of life into the daily miracle of the exchange of news, which is so important for televised newscasts.

In addition to their own reporting, it is pointed out that the agencies bring a spirit of competition to news exchange. In the long run, the lively competition between the agencies has contributed to improving the quality of their services as well as the overall conditions for the exchange of information.

57. Mattelart, Armand. La Comunicacion en los Estados Militares
(Communication in Military States). (in: Communicación e Ideologías de la Seguridad, Barcelona, Anagrama, 1978. 134 p.).

The analysis formulated in this article centres on two thoughts. The first is that communications research in military states is insufficient and makes use of inadequate analytic instruments in approaching these states and the communications system they generate. Among the reasons for this deficiency is that professional training does not prepare researchers to deal with psychological warfare, prior censorship, and other characteristics of dictatorial regimes.

The second reflection is that military regimes (which do maintain connections with other non-dictatorial situations such as those in the central countries), as extreme responses to the capitalist system's crisis, have developed mechanisms of information and communication which are new and totally different from what was previously known: information is an arm in psychological warfare.

The author differentiates between Hitler's and Mussolini's fascism and the military dictatorships of Latin America: the corporativism based on popular support is missing from the latter's fascistic ordering of society.

Lacking mass support, the dictatorships wage campaigns based on de-politicizing and patriotic slogans. This psychological warfare even uses a resource of the people, the rumor, to reinforce the doctrine of national security and the concept of the internal enemy.

Finally, Mattelart replies to questions about alternative communication under military regimes, the case of Nicaragua, freedom of the press under socialist democracy and other subjects.

58. Mattelart, Armand and Michèle. De l'Usage des Média en Temps de Crise. Paris, Ed. A. Moreau, 1979. 447 p.

The authors, in an explicitly polemic tone, unveil a good number of timely questions on the use of the media. Like Chomsky in the article "Change" (Ed. Seghers-Laffont, November 1979), they estimate that the electronic information network is at least as dangerous as Hitler's propaganda machine.

The authors believe that the present use of the media has the effect of leveling minds into a uniform mold which helps the United States perpetuate cultural homogenization. "The flow of sound and images remains one-way."

The cultural invasion of the media has replaced military invasion. Therefore, there is a need for a vigilant and constant guard, and an organization of the information of the flow so as to discover, behind the world of illusion fostered by the media, the problems that remain hidden.

59. McAnany, Emile G. Communication in the Rural Third World. New York Praeger Publishers, 1980. 222 p.

The author analyses the role of information in development with reference to developing countries, rural conditions, rural planning, communication research and mass media in education.

60. McAnany, Emile G. The Role of Information in Communication with the Rural Poor: Some Reflections. Communications in the Rural Third World: The Role of Information and Development (Ed. Emile G. MacAnany). New York, Praeger Publishers, 1980, pp. 3-16.

The author exposes some of the misconceptions regarding development and information in the rural areas. It is necessary, he says, to develop news patterns of communication which can cut through social class barriers.

61. McClelland, Charles A.; Young, Robert A. The Flow of International Events, July-December 1969. World Event/Interaction Survey Interim Technical Report. University of Southern California, January 1970.

The establishment of the World Event/Interaction Survey (WEIS) project, under McClelland's direction, became the motivating force behind a movement of scholars linked to what is now known as the event-interaction approach to quantitative international politics. Through the merging of the field of international communication with the concept of interaction, the study of behaviour at the international systemic level of analysis became much more feasible. This report is a sample of this type of event data gathering. All events data projects code the events from public sources such as the New York Times and the Times of London.

62. Métayer, G. La Société Malade de Ses Communications. Paris, Dunod, 1980. 223 pp.

In this study by an electronic communications specialist, one cannot help but be affected by the argument which the author establishes against the technical, political, economic and cultural stake of a global electronic infrastructure.

In the chapter which he devotes to "the Socialist experiment" he reworks the idea commonly ascribed to Brzezinski; "The best way for the information-rich countries like the USA, Western Europe and Japan to indefinitely pursue their economic growth is to sell their information to the developing countries in exchange for their natural resources." The author postulates that the solution to the problem is to "refuse to participate in the game and to discover roads to development other than the indefinite pursuit of economic growth".

63. Mignot-Lefebvre, Yvonne. Vers une Communication à Double Sens? Mythe et Réalités (in: Revue Tiers-Monde. Paris, vol. XX, n° 79, July-September 1979, pp. 503-522).

A study of audio-visual communications and development which examines the enormous gap existing between information production in the industrialised countries and that in the Third World.

According to the author, the multinationals and the Western governments play a determinant role in the wide-scale introduction of audio-visual equipment (informative and educational television, communication satellites, etc.).

The unequal exchange, apparent on an international level, is reproduced within individual countries, where one encounters a one-way vertical flow of information under the control of the state. The author introduces elements for an alternative communication system for alternative development.

64. Mowlana, Hamid. A Paradigm for Comparative Mass Media Analysis. (in: International and Intercultural Communication, Fischer, Heinz-Dietrich; Merrill, John C. (eds.). New York, Hastings, 1976. pp. 474-484).

The author argues that comparative analysis of mass media systems and flow studies, like that of any other social processes, requires that the researcher concern himself with the following questions: the adequacy and validity of the concepts he will employ; the variables he will include in his investigation; and the data and measurement he will utilize. Although these and other methodological questions are important, the author points out that they are often left unanswered. As a result, comparative mass media analysis has had its share of poorly defined terms, vague and ambiguous concepts, and culture-bound variables, which have made the task of analysis, data gathering and theory building difficult. Mowlana divides the process of flow of information and media messages into two stages: production and distribution. The paradigm proposed by the author embraces eight broad areas pertinent to both stages of the communication process: production, and distribution. The principal influencing factors in each stage include: (1) types of ownership; (2) types of control; (3) sources of operation; (4) disposition of income and capital; (5) complexity of bureacracy; (6) perceived purpose; (7) messages; and (8) types of content. Each area is further broken down into other variables.

65. Mowlana, Hamid. A Paradigm for Source Analysis in Events Data Research: Mass Media and the Problems of Validity. (in: International Interactions. Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 2, 1975, pp. 33-44).

Events data research has a primary concern for source validity. Therefore, since many of the sources for events interaction analysis are newspapers, this study raises basic questions of validity for both international reporting and news studies flow. The author notes that researcher using newspaper articles as data need "knowledge of the social structure and utility of the source of the system that produces these 'events' ". Fifteen "problems with sources of event data" in the mass media are listed.

A paradigm for source analysis is also presented, which includes data on types of ownership and control, sources of operations, disposition of income and capital, complexity of media bureaucracy, perceived purpose, messages, and content. The analysis includes aggregative, sample survey, content analysis and cultural data.

The author demonstrates that mass communication research on news gathering and reporting and identification of extra-media factors that influence news flow are also matters of direct concern to events data research and more broadly to international relations. Although two research traditions share some methodological tools -- mainly content analysis -- and have similar substantive interests, until recently there has been very little interrelation.

66. Mowlana, Hamid. Political and Social Implications of Communication Satellite Applications in Developed and Developing Countries. (in: Pelton, J.M.; Snow, M.S. (eds.). Economics and Policy Problems in Satellite Communications, pp. 124-142, New York, Praeger Publishers, 1976. Also in: Ruben, Brent D. (ed.). Communication Yearbook I, pp. 427-438. News Brunswick, N. J.; Transaction Books, 1977).

A model of information distribution in the international system is presented in order to illustrate some aspects of dependency and autonomy in the flow of information. Information flow has been divided into two distinct stages of production and distribution, with each stage involving hardware and software technologies. The author argues that control of the message distribution process is the central means by which power is distributed in a communication system, be it the global community, a nation or a smaller unit. Some political and social implications of satellite communication in the international flow of information and news are also discussed.

67. Nair, Basskaran. Mass Media and the Transnational Corporation, Singapore, Singapore University Press, 1980. 172 p.

This study is an examination of the relationship between international news flow and the TNC's internal communication structure. It attempts to answer the following questions: To what extent do international news media affect the investment policy of a TNC? To what extent does a TNC rely on international news reports for its decision-making? One of the research findings is that the media's influence on investment decisions is not greatly feared by Third World leaders.

68. Nordenstreng, Kaarle. Bitter Lessons. (in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 34, n°. 1, Winter 1984, pp. 138-142).

The author was one of the major figures responsible for initiating the idea of the Unesco/IAMCR study on international news coverage by press, radio and television. In this article, nonetheless Nordenstreng is basically critical of how the execution of the project proceeded. He also draws attention to the fact that some of its conclusions were misused by U.S. participants in the study for what the terms "political purposes" related to the Western position on a news world information and communication order.

This critical evaluation of the study focuses on the process whereby it became more of a quantitative than a qualitative analysis. Nordenstreng feels that this shift of emphasis was accompanied by the reduction of any historical perspective, resulting in a measurement "devoid of the changing economic and political relations in the international community".

Finally, the author takes a position similar to that of other researchers who have commented on the project: It is imperative to follow it up by "going deeper" into the analysis of content proper.

69. Nordenstreng, Kaarle; Varis, Tapio. Television Traffic -- A One Way Street? Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, n° 70, Paris, Unesco, 1974. 62 p.

This report presents two interrelated projects carried out at the University of Tampere, Finland. The first involved an international inventory of the composition of television programme, imports, combined with a survey of the international networks for sales and exchanges of these programmes. The second project was an international symposium, organized by the Finnish National Commission for Unesco at the University of Tampere in May 1973. The discussions of the symposium are outlined in the report. It concludes that what is actually called "the free flow of information" is in fact a "one-way" flow rather than a real exchange of information. In international television programme production, the United States led markets in the mid 1960s by exporting more than twice as many programmes as all other countries combined.

70. O'Brien, Rita Cruise (ed.). Information, Economics and Power: the North-South Dimension. Sevenoaks, U.K. Hodder and Stoughton, 1983. 156 p.

This collection of essays studies the different ways in which differential access to information may affect the outcome of international negotiations on issues such as patents, finance or commodities. It charts in detail the disadvantages from which Third World countries frequently suffer at the outset of such negotiations, notably in the information field.

These essays are based on papers presented at a conference of the Institute of Development Studies held at the University of Sussex in October 1981.

71. Oledzki, Jerzi. La compréhension entre les peuples. (in: Le Journaliste Démocratique. Prague, n° 6, June 1983).

On the basis of a poll of forty-seven international communication experts, the author seeks to pinpoint the factors that influence one people's perceptions of another. In this connection, he situates the role of the media in the context of other economic, social, political and cultural agents. He proposes a typology of "controllable" and "uncontrollable" forms of international communication.

72. Osonik, Bogdan. Les Objectifs et les Principes du Nouvel Ordre International dans le Domaine de l'Information. (in: Revue de Politique Internationale. Belgrade, 20 November 1979, pp. 14-16).

The author's stated premise is that the concept of a new international order applies to the need for radical change in the field of information. This involves eliminating disproportions and inequities in the development of a communications infrastructure and fostering the acquisition of modern communications technology, on an equitable basis for all peoples.

A new form of decision making must be elaborated for questions of importance in edifying a new international communication system. The use of modern technology and the flow of information must be brought into harmony with the general principles of the new international order.

73. Ostgaard, Einar. Factors Influencing the Flow of News. (in: Journal of Peace Research. Oslo, vol. 2, n° 1, 1965. pp. 39-63).

This study analyses political and economic factors that distort or impede the flow of news from within the news-originating nation, through the various news agencies, and to the news-receiving nation, news agency and newspaper.

The following political factors are identified: government interference; indirect government interference through influencing corrrespondents or agencies; the predominance of political news in the out flow of information; the fact that "the relative part of the news devoted to 'politics' increases proportionally with the distance the news has to travel"; the inordinately high degree of reliance by the international news agencies and foreign correspondents on what is published -- primarily by the government -- within the country; the political orientation of economic and business news; the political orientation.

The author points out that news agencies and other media "gate keepers" are often motivated to "sell" the news services to clients, and hence keep them satisfied. The majority of those working for the international news agencies have a Western political outlook. News from areas that have higher press message rates will be less reported than other areas, and areas with large news agencies and many well-playing clients are likely to have a larger out-going service than vice versa.

In addition, a number of other factors are evoked: the need to make the news interesting and understood encourages simplification and hence distortion; news is presented in such a way as to catch attention; timeliness is important; and cultural and geographic proximity enhances news values. Finally, the rank position of nations influences flow-news does not flow as easily between nations of the same rank as it does from nations of higher rank to those of lower rank. All of these elements work against the flow of news about impersonal happenings, far-off event, foreign culture, and the "common man".

Ostgaard presents three conclusions or suggested hypotheses: (1) "The news media tend to reinforce the status quo and to exaggerate the importance of individual actions by big power leaders... (2) the news media tend to present the world as being more conflict-laden than it really is, to emphasize the use of force rather than more peaceful means in solving such conflicts ... (3) The news media tend to reinforce at least to uphold the divisions of the world between high-status nations and low-status nations".

74. Paillet, Marc. Le Journalisme: Fonctions et Langages du Quatrième Pouvoir. Paris, Bibliothèque Médiations Denoel Gonthier, 1978. 224 p.

This work was written by a journalist whose career included many diverse occupations in related disciplines such as the teaching of the mass media.

The author writes with the experience of one who was for over thirty five years a journalist and an executive with Agence France-Presse, specialising in economic news. He stresses the interdependence that exists between the different news sources and circuits of a Western international news agency.

Through his personal experience, Paillet suggests that perhaps the following areas still must be explored: the functions that constitute the diverse forms of journalistic activity; the structures that they assume; and the vast system of infinite combinations that these structures engender in the real world.

75. Palmer, Michael. Les Agences Mondiales, le Tiers Monde et le Débat sur le Déséquilibre. Paper for the AFETIMON symposium, L'Information et le Tiers Monde", Dijon, France. 30 May-1 June 1979. 18 p.

This paper examines the relationship between a Western international news agency and the indigenous media of a developing country during the colonial and post-colonial period. Based largely on research into the archives of Agence France-Presse and on interviews with news agencies personnel, it attempts to show how, both in the Middle East as a whole, and in Egypt in particular, there are constants, as well as variables, in the relationships between national, regional and international news agencies, whether based in Western or developing countries. Palmer places the debate on the imbalance in the international news flow in a historical context.

76. Pasquali, Antonio. Contradicción entre Libertad y Equilibrio Informativo. (in: Chasqui. Quito, nº 8, October-December 1983, pp. 26-31).

A philosophical essay demonstrating that there is no contradiction between free flow of information and the development of communication. The author holds that the most important rights involved in the communication process are those of the audience and not those of media owners.

77. Pasquali, Antonio. Investigación y Toma de Decisiones en Comunicación Social: Difusión, Divulgación y Diseminación (Research and Decision Making in Social Communication : Broadcast, Divulgence and Dissemination). Basic paper at the Third National Meeting of Communications Researchers. Caracas, ININCO, 1976. 19 p.

The author holds that communications research is inhibited by a series of factors or "noise" in policies and planning of social communication, making the correspondence between research and decision-making of fundamental importance for Latin America. Pasquali poses various problems and questions in this respect, and proposes two models of approach which attempt to clarify the diverse forms of relation between research and decision-making. The first model establishes a triangle between "financing," "research" and "decision-making". It analyses the various manifestations of these three factors and the diverse relations that can exist between them. The relationship between financing, research and decision-making is understood to be the endogenous cause of "noise" between research and decision-making, but which must be seen in the light of real historical junctures -- social and political exogenous causes -- which impede research from bringing about decisions to rationalise and plan the communications sector. The "liberal policy" of making fragmentary and provisional decisions, maintaining public services in a state of underdevelopment and defending the great multinational information business from national and regional interests, remains in force. In the second model, another endogenous factor of a different nature is proposed, related to the choice of channel and direction of the message is transmitted. Pasquali proposes a nomenclature which might contribute to the clarification of this problem. He analyses and distinguishes between the meanings and scope of the terms "broadcast", "divulgence" and "dissemination". Finally, the article warns that the product of a researcher's work is "one message more, whose yield in terms of the decision that follows depends on an adequate and relevant plan for its diffusion".

78. Pedone, A. (ed.) La Circulation des Information et le Droit International. Colloque de Strasbourg; Société Française pour le Droit International. Paris, 1978. 265 pp.

This study examines the applicability of international law to the flow of information. Among the topics discussed are the free flow of information and national sovereignty. The position of the Third World, the practice of the national members of the Council of Europe, and the flow of information in the Paneuropean group are also presented. A second topic deals with international co-operation in the flow of information, which includes direct satellite broadcasting, Unesco's activities related to the flow of information and technical assistance. Finally, information agents are also examined. The colloquium discusses the international protection of foreign correspondents and their situation in wartime, the international legal status of the press agencies, the Helsinski Act and transnational co-operation between journalists.

79. Pinch, Edward T. The Flow of News: An Assessment of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool. (in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 28, n° 4, Autumn 1978, pp. 161-171).

This study examines the forerunner of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, in particular the use of articles by pool members, topics and potential for use in Western media. A sample of the Tanjug file was taken in early 1977.

The author finds that although 41 news agencies and organizations are members of the pool, only 26 were active enough to show up in the sample, and 10 of these contributed 1% or less of the items. Seven countries contributed 60%: Yugoslavia; 17, Egypt, 12; Iran, 7; and Cuba, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Libya -- each 6.

Topics treated by the pool included the following: Third World development: 47%; the Middle East: 17%; Non-Aligned Movement: 6%; Southern Africa: 5%; Other: 25%. Stories in the pool were rated "high", "medium" or "low" on potential for placement in Western media. Approximately 22% were judged high, 26% medium (possible specialized use), and 52% low or unacceptable. Western journalism standards were used.

Pinch notes that in relatively few of the 85 Non-Aligned countries are international news agencies services sold directly to the news media. His figures show that AP and UPI sell directly to news media in only 19 and 15 of the 85 nations respectively. Reuters sells directly to 22 news media. There was "little overt bias" towards the United States in news pool articles.

80. Pinch, Edward T. News Patterns in the Third World. (in: Communication and Development Review. Teheran, vol. 2, n° 2, September 1978, pp. 25-28). Tables.

This report examines data from a 1977 content analysis of newspapers in sixteen developing countries and the United States. The focus of the study is on global concerns with overreporting developed countries, underreporting Third World developments, and negative news predominance in Western coverage of the Third World. Seven African, three Arab, four Asian and two Latin American newspapers were selected.

Data from the developing world reflect heavy coverage of "host" countries, with almost twice as much coverage devoted to other Third World countries as to First World countries. Nonetheless, there are significant variations. In four United States newspapers -- the New York Times, Washington

Post, the Chicago Tribune, the Los Angeles Times -- United States news ranked close to 80%. However, there was almost twice as much, from the Third World as from the First World.

81. Portales, Diego et al. Comunicación Transnacional: Conflicto Político y Cultural (Transnational Communication: Political and Cultural Conflict). Lima, DESCO/ILET, 1982. 186 p.

This book is a collection of papers, by researchers from the Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies (ILET), which treat themes related to the proposal for the democratization of communications from a holistic perspective. This democratization is related to a more general problem: the confrontation of the "transnational culture" with the various forms of national, popular and local culture which subsist, advance, or retreat in the peripheral countries.

The papers included in the book are as follows: Rafael Roncagliolo, "Communication and Transnational Culture"; Nicolas Casullo, "Reflections on the Trasnationalisation of Culture"; Noreene Janus, "Advertising and Socio-cultural Impact in the Peripheral Societies"; Hector Schmucler, "The New Communications Technologies and the Reinforcement of Transnational Power"; Alcira Argumedo, "New World Communications Order and International Information and Power"; Fernando Reyes Matta, "Alternative Communication, Solidarity and Development in the Face of Transnational Expansion".

82. Power, Philip H; Abel, Elie. Third World vs. the Media. (in: New York Times Magazine, 21 September 1980, p. 116).

A critical review of Unesco conferences and congresses, press and politics, with references to underdeveloped areas.

83. Rao, Lakshmana. Getting the Message Across. Paris, Unesco, 1975. 214 p.

Commenting on the imbalance in the flow of communication, the author argues that the receivers of the media are neiter passive nor helpless; they read or listen selectively. Any changes in media content must take their preferences into account.

84. Ratne, Malicca. Channels for Mass Dissemination. Paper for Meeting on Mass Communication for a Participant Public, Penang, 1974. Mass Communication Research and Information Centre, 1974. 5 p.

The paper points out that the communication industry, in disseminating information about itself, should take its cue from those in the advertising industry. It should attempt to identify the areas of mass communication that would be meaningful to the public as well as to pinpoint the channels of information preferred by the audience. Finally, suggestions are offered on the best way to communicate with rural audiences.

85. Reich, Oary. The Financial Times' Impossible Dream. (in: Institutional Investor, April 1980).

The author discusses the Financial Times attempt to be everybody's Financial Times and poses the following question: Is its news global push, which is costing millions, just an expensive exercise in journalistic imperialism?

86. Rice, Michel; Carr, Jonathan; Pierre, Henry; Reifenberg, Jan and Salinger, Pierre. Reporting U.S.-European Relations. Elmsford, New York, Pergamon Press, 1982. 152 p.

This book reviews the reporting of trans-Atlantic relations in four major newspapers: The New York Times, Le Monde, The Times (London) and Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. The various authors attempt to answer the following questions: Does our news of trans-Atlantic politics reach us through a filter of nationalistic bias? Are major newspapers subtly voicing views of the political party in power? How accurate are the facts in news stories? All these analyses are based on the authors' personal experiences in reporting United States-European relations.

87. Richstad, Jim; Anderson, Michael H. (eds.) Crisis in International News: Policies and Prospects. New York, Columbia University Press, 1981. 473 p.

This volume reflects an attempt to analyse the problems of newsreporting and dissemination in the contemporary world from the perspective of both developed and less developing countries. The selection of twenty-three articles is the result of a seminar attended by Asian, Pacific and United States journalists and communication experts at the East-West Center, Hawaii, between 1975 and 1978. The book is divided into four parts. Part I, "Global Perspectives", provides historical and descriptive treatment of current problems in news reporting. Part II, "News and Information" deals with the factors contributing to imbalances in the flow of news. Part III covers the work and market activities of the transnational news agencies. The final part of the book, "Evolving Directions in International Communication" discusses the call for a new information and communication order, with references to the work of Unesco and the MacBride Commission.

88. Richstad, Jim; Nnaemeka, Tony. Information Regions; Context for International News Flow Research. Paper prepared for the Convention of the Association for Education in Journalism, Boston, August 1980. 21 p.

This paper presents the concept of an emerging comprehensive analytic framework for the study of news flow: an information regions construct. The analysis examines the political issues involved in the new international information order debates, and states that there has been a fundamental shift in news flow from the Western-dominated, colonial/imperialist-based news structures to a more diffused, decentralized system of news flow. These new flow patterns, indicated in the author's Pacific Basin Flow Study data, show increased emphasis on North-South flow structures, and the beginning of a breakdown in the dominance-dependency flows from North to South.

Information is presented as a key organizing factor in relations between nations, and thus in the formation of regions with an information base, a development which has arisen in connection with new international information order concerns.

The transformation of the world structure into "information-flow-centred" regions is related to unanticipated consequences of the development efforts of the past two decades. Some of the information-region related flow studies examined developing countries, geographic proximity, cultural/religious affinity and political/ideological relations. Finally, two examples of emerging information regions are presented: the five countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the countries of the South Pacific Forum.

89. Righter, Rosemary. Whose News? Politics, the Press and the Third World. New York, The New York Times Book Co., 1978.

A critical review of the demands for a new international information order, the challenge to the West and the Third World position. Includes bibliographic notes.

90. Roach, Colleen. French Press Coverage of the Belgrade Unesco Conference.(in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 31, n° 4, Autumn 1981, pp. 175-187).

In order to determine the main characteristics of the French press coverage of the 21st session of the General Conference of Unesco (held in Autumn 1980), the author examined over 200 news item: the main articles from Parisian and regional dailies, weekly and monthly magazines and the dispatches of the Agence France-Presse (AFP).

The major conclusions of the study are as follows: 1) Unesco's communication activities were almost invariably presented by the French press as the most important and controversial subject discussed at Belgrade; 2) None of the articles that criticized the MacBride Report for justifying government control of the media were backed up by excerpts from the Report itself; 3) Very few items on Third World positions or statements were provided in the French press; 4) From the very outset of the General Conference, the French media gave voice to concerns of the Western bloc that Unesco was too "politicised" or concerned itself unduly with ideological questions.

Finally, the author offers the following prognosis on future discussions: the international communications debate will increasingly be discussed in terms of government control versus freedom of the press and freedom of information.

91. Robinson, Gertrude Joch. News Agencies and World News in Canada, the United States and Yugoslavia: Methods and Data. Fribourg, Switzerland, University Press of Fribourg, 1981. 227 p.

This book presents three groups of studies. The first group deals with the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, while the second group examines news flow from a theoretical and methodological viewpoint. The third group contains two studies, one of Canadian press coverage of world affairs and another written for Unesco on new world information and communication order. The author argues in favour of an organizational, systems-level perspective in gatekeeping studies and an institutional systems perspective in understanding international news flow.

92. Roncagliolo, Rafael; Janus, Noreene. Publicidad Transnacional, Medios de Comunicación y Educación en los Países en Desarrollo (Transnational Advertising, Communications Media, and Education in the Developing Countries). (in: Latin American, Perspectives. Riverside, California, vol. X, nº 1, 1980. 32 p.).

In addition to the use of mass communications media in education and schools, the main subject of this paper is the role that the mass media, along with a new transnational advertising message, play in education. Roncagliolo and Janus point out that the present crisis of the school exists because the school's hegemony as educator and socialiser has been taken over by the mass media, which are really parallel school, but whose content and results are completely different from those of national education systems.

Governments' resistance to formulating communications policies and the media's consumer content imposing are opponents to state-controlled and humanist education in most Latin american countries. The capitalist context of the development of communication has converted mass media into producers of audiences and potential markets, taking over more and more space (between 50 and 70 per cent of Latin American newspapers is taken up by advertising), exercising political power and making advertising omnipresent. The authors also examine the subtle techniques of manipulation, such as the teaching of children by the techniques of advertising (Sesame Street) which foster a consumer mentality at an early age. This situation, which also affects the developed countries, has a greater effect in the developing world. In addition to experiencing the transnationalization of their economies and the massive penetration of transnational advertising agencies, the sovereignty, culture and democratic values of the developing countries are also undermined. In asking how advertising can be confronted, the authors propose the formulation of national communications policies by governments, which explicitly favour social participation in the media and promote state action for the infinancing.

93. Rosengren, Karl Erik. Bias in News: Methods and Concepts. (in: Studies in Broadcasting, n° 15, Tokyo, Nippon Hoso Kyokai, 1979). Tables and figures.

This study spplies the need for extra-media variables in news flow studies to the study of accuracy in news reports, and notes that the "study of news flow and news structure has taken place within several rather self contained research traditions". The author notes the "objectivity tradition" (by Westerstahl in Sweden), the "international flow tradition" (Galtung, Gerbner, etc.) and the "credibility tradition" (Roper, Greenberg, Edelstein, etc.). The paper presents an attempt to merge the traditions of the "objectivity" and "international flow" .

Data are used from earlier studies of Swedish news media, which reveal that the Swedish coverage of the Portuguese revolution in 1975 overrepresented socialist statement, and underrepresented communist statements. In particular, this imbalance was evident in the monopoly-controlled Swedish Radio and Television (SR), which is legally bound to news impartiality. SR appeared impartial when measured against other media, Rosengren notes, but not when measured against extra-media factors. Rosengren also points out that the Swedish public was overwhelmingly favourable to socialist views, which "illustrate the theses that the news disseminated in a country reflects the value system prevailing in that country". The author refers to ongoing research in this area at the University of Lund.

94. Rosengren, Karl Erik. Four Types of Tables. (in: Journal of Communication (Philadelphia), vol. 27, n° 1, Winter 1977, p. 67-75. Tables.

This study presents Rosengren's classification scheme for international news research and analysis based on four types of tables. His four tables "represent the flow and structure of international news".

Type 1 tables, as Rosengren states, are basically descriptive, showing how the content of one medium is classified into subject categories, and often are used implicitly or explicitly as a base for normative statements. According to the author, "one needs standards other than those provided by comparative research, standards from outside the media." A table presenting quantified extra-media is then presented, as an example of Type II tables. The example shows the proportion of news on six Swedish channels standardized against the proportion of world population and imports into Sweden from various regions. This provides "a much better platform for evaluations of the flow and structure of internal news than do vague references to political problems, power, size and what not." The selection of which extra-media variables to use is crucial, as results can vary widely on the differences of variables.

Type III tables use "extra-media data ... to establish a universe of events, and this universe of events, rather than the universe of news reported during a given time period, provides the starting-point for the investigation." Such tables provide "insights into the influence exerted upon news reporting by factors such as distance, population, trade, etc."

The Type IV table uses multiple regression analysis to develop the proportion of variance of particular extra-media variables -- such as GBP, imports, exports, population, etc. In his example, 64 per cent of the variance was thus explained, which he considers to be the maximum obtainable using these methods and measurements. Type IV tables offer higher explanatory power. According to the author's analysis, Type I is descriptive, Type II permits normative statements, while Type III moves toward explanation.

95. Rosengren, Karl Erik. International News: Methods, Data and Theory. (in: Journal of Peace Research. Oslo, vol. 11, n° 2, 1974, pp. 145-156). Tables. Rejoinder by Johan Galtung.

This study is a full presentation of Rosengren's arguments for the use of extra-media data in international news flow studies. Rosengren directly challenges the approaches of Galtung and Ruge and Sande, and offers the extra-media approach as an alternative. He states that one must simply measure the relevant variables using extra-media data (independent of the news media) and then measure the reports of the events in the news media. The relationship between the two sets of data is then measured, and the results compared with the predicted outcomes.

Empirical data on parliamentary elections -- extra-media and intra-media data -- are presented. Rosengren found that "economic variables such as export and import values can 'explain' between one-fourth and two-thirds of the variance in newspapers' coverage of parliamentary elections", and argues that with such good indicators, why should one use "rather diffuse concepts like 'strength' and 'cultural proximity'".

Rosengren suggests "that the psychological theory of Galtung and Ruge be placed within the larger framework of politico-economic theory", and that "development of such a theory must be considered an important task of mass communication research".

In responding to Rosengren's critique of the Galtung-Ruge approach, Galtung notes that *"sometimes"* extra-media data are available to evaluate the magnitude and direction of reality vs. image discrepancies, but adds that these cases are "very special". Rosengren's concept of "universe and selection probabilities" are also challenged, because the universe and selection probabilities usually are not defined. Galtung holds that "*there is an image, and that image is imposed on reality*". Galtung also rejects the idea that his theory is a psychological one, preferring to call it a *cosmological* one.

96. Rosengren, Karl Erik. International News: Time and Type of Report. (in: Fischer Heinz-Dietrich and Merrill, John C. (eds.), *International and Intercultural Communication*. New York, Hastings, 1976, pp. 251-256).

The importance of time in international news studies is developed on a theoretical basis by the author, who cites the work of Himmelstand and Szalai. Four phases of developments in international news reports are presented: first, concentration on hard news; second, richer details and basis for commentary, interpretation; third, reduced news value and decline; fourth, a rise in news values. The phases are developed primarily for unpredicted or distant news. Rosengren hypothesizes that "the more unpredictable the event, the more factual and the less interpretative its reports". After adding the concept of physical or psychological *distance*, Rosengren presents another hypothesis: "The more distant the event, the more unpredictable and the less important it seems", and, "the more distant the event, the more factual the reporting". Another hypothesis: "The greater the distance of an event, the greater the lag between its factual and interpretative reporting, degree of importance and predictability kept constant".

97. Rowland, D. Wayne. The Community Newspaper: Perspective and Challenge Paper presented at the Community Newspaper Management Seminar, sponsored by Silliman University, Philippines Press Institute, and the Federation of Provincial Press Clubs of the Philipines, 1968. 5 p.

This paper discusses the role of community newspapers in industrialised and developing countries. The author comments that although the printed medium is an important communication function in rural areas of industrialised nations, it is generally lacking in the developing world, even though there is a greater urgency for the media to promote innovation and change. Finally, the author makes recommendations on how to change this situation.

98. Said, Edward. Covering Islam: How the Media and the Experts Determine How We See the Rest of the World. New York, Pantheon Books, 1981. 186 p.

The author examines the Iranian revolution, the hostage crisis, and the energy shortage in order to determine how "Islam" has become news in the Western media. The thesis of the book is that "in the West, academic experts, corporate and governmental policymakers, and the media see "Islam" as representing everything from anti-Americanism to good business to an inferior culture, a dangerously enthusiastic religion, and bad values". In response to this, the book argues that Islamic countries use "Islam" to strengthen state structure or to rally masses, thereby papering over the diversity beneath the Islamic cover. According to the author, "knowledge and coverage of the Islamic world, therefore, are defined in the United States by geopolitics and economic interests on ... an impossibly massive scale, aided and abetted by a structure of knowledge production that is almost as vast as unmanageable".

99. Schiller, Herbert. Communication and Cultural Domination. White Plaines, New York, International Arts and Sciences Press, 1976. 127 p.

100. Schiller, Herbert. The Mind Managers. Boston, Beacon Press, 1973, 214 p.

101. Schiller, Herbert. Mass Communication and American Empire. New York, Augustus Kelly, 1969. 200 p.

In these three books, Schiller explodes the standard assumption of the 1950s that access to information and knowledge is fundamental to the development process in the Third World. In arguing that the problem of Third World poverty is structural the author provides an interesting theoretical background to the Third World demand for a new international information order.

102. Schiller, Herbert. Freedom from the "Free Flow". (in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 24, n° 1, Winter 1974, pp. 110-117).

This article develops the author's well-known analysis of the "free flow of information" doctrine. This concept which has been followed by the United States and many highly developed nations for almost fifty years, has increasingly been criticized as harmful to weaker or poorer nations.

The author points out that the argument for protection of "United States rights" confuses property rights (the owners of these monopolies) with personal rights (those guaranteed to United States citizens by the United States Constitution). Schiller states: "The extension of this system beyond national frontiers is facilitated by the concept of 'free flow of information'. When the output of the communication industry is subtituted for the creative outputs of individuals in the 'free flow' tenet, international commerce in ideas is falsely put on an individualized basis and associated with maximizing human personal benefits by increased contacts. Nations which do not accept this blending of individual and corporate activity are regarded as offenders against the liberty of the mind." The author also discusses the issue of the cultural autonomy of nations threatened by this one-way flow of communication, and the increasing resistance to this concept by developing nations.

103. Schiller, Herbert I. International Communications, National Sovereignty and Domestic Insurgency. (in: Mass Media and International Understanding. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, School of Sociology, Political Science and Journalism, 1969).

A good analysis of the unbalanced international flow of information from a few rich nations to many impoverished nations.

104. Schramm, Wilbur. Mass Media and National Development: The Role of Information in the Developing Countries. Stanford, California, Stanford University Press, 1964. 333 p. Illustrations. Bibliography.

The classic study which originated from the General Conference of Unesco in order to help give practical effect to the mass media development programme. Recognizing that free and adequate information is not only a goal but a means of bringing about desired social change, the author emphasizes the contribution that effective communication can make to economic and social development and examines the role of mass media in promoting national development.

105. Selser, Gregorio; Roncagliolo, Rafael. Trampas de la Información y Neocolonialismo (Information Traps and Neocolonialism). Paper for the Instituto Latinoamericano de Estudios Transnacionales (ILET), Mexico, 1979. 211 p. Tables.

This work analyses the fundamental lines of the attempt to establish a new international information and communication order. It draws on the historical background of this attempt (the legacy of the colonial past, the United Nations and freedom of information, Unesco and communications, from New Delhi to Colombo, etc.) and on the specifics of a case study (the reporting of the Fifth Meeting of Heads of State of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Colombo in 1976).

The authors try to establish whether or not the press agencies responded to the request for balanced information, free from political and past prejudices. They demonstrate, by a thorough content analysis and flow of information, shown in various tables and transcriptions of texts, the existence of misconstructions and adulterations, known as "information traps". As shown in this study, the messages transmited by the transnational news agencies reduced the importance of the Colombo meeting. In effect, while the heads of state and government discussed ways to overcome information colonialism, their peoples were misinformed by the agencies, which emphasised negative aspects of the conference and the disagreements of the participants. Finally, the alternatives for Non-Aligned countries are analysed, with special reference to other news agencies and the people's right to information.

106. Smith, Anthony. The Geopolitics of Information: How Western Culture Dominates the World. United States of America, Oxford University Press, 1980. 192. p.

In this book the author examines how Western culture dominates the world. He explains that "the news media have the power to penetrate more deeply into a 'receiving' culture than any previous manifestation of Western technology. The results could be immense havoc, an intensification of the social contradictions within developing societies today." He also explains that the Western press, dominating the flow of information, systematically distorts international knowledge of the cultural, political and economic progress of the Third World and emphasizes its negative aspects. This is especially true of the four Western agencies (the Associated Press, United Press International, Agence France-Presse and Reuters).

Smith also demonstrates the West's monopoly of news coverage by citing specific cases in countries of Latin America, Africa, Asia, etc. Other subjects treated in the book include the old international information order and cultural dependence, and the Third World's demands for a new world information and communication order.

107. Somavía, Juan. Estructura Transnacional de Poder y la Información Transnacional: elementos para la Definición de Políticas frente a las Agencias Transnacionales de Noticias (Transnational Power Structure and Transnational Information: Elements for the Definition of Policies for Relations with Transnational News Agencies.) Paper for DEC/D/2, ILET, Mexico, 1976. 20 p.

Based on the present situation of domination, the author offers a political and strategic definition of the new information order, which questions the concept of free flow and considers the importance of cultural and communications phenomena in the context of transnational power structures. Mention is made of the Latin America case.

108. Somavía, Juan et al. La Información en el Nuevo Orden Internacional (Information in the New International Order). Mexico, Nueva Imagen/ILET, 1977. 260 p.

This book is a collection of the papers presented at the seminar on a new international order, organised by the Latin american Institute for Transnational Studies (ILET).

The themes treated in the seminar included the following:

- the insertion of communications in the transnational power structure;
- international news agencies: the primary transnational communications phenomenon;
- the presence of international information in the Latin American press, taking as a base a sample of sixteen Latin American newspapers during a period of four days;
- what to do: elements for the formation of policies which guarantee collective self-reliance;
- practical measures for the reformulation of the information links in the centre and the periphery;
- the creation of alternative information channels and the strengthening of the Third World;
- technology and world communication: the new international order and another development.

The specialists who presented papers at the seminar were as follows: Juan Somavia, Fernando Reyes Matta, Al Hester, Herbert Schiller, Armand Mattelart, Reginald Green, Mamadou Moctar Thian, Manuel Vazques Montealban and Chakravarti Raghavan.

109. Sonaike, S. Adefami. The Problem of Imbalance in International News Flow. (in: Journal of Language Arts and Communication, vol. 2, n° 3/4, April 1981, pp. 141-159).

The paper addresses the question of imbalance in world news flow. It first examines the evidence and extensive literature on the issue, concluding that news about the more developed countries takes precedence within the international news agencies, and that only negative information regarding Third World nations is reported via these agencies. Second, it highlights some of the major causes of the imbalance in news flow and the consequences for the world media.

Finally, the paper examines different solutions to the problem and concludes on the point that the most feasible method of correcting the news flow imbalance is the coming together of Third World countries to propagate information about themselves through agencies such as the Non-Aligned News Pool or the Pan African News Agency.

110. Sparkes, Vernone M.; Winter, James P. Public Interest in Foreign News. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. 26, n° 3, 1980, pp. 149-170). Tables.

This readership study examines audience reaction to and interest in foreign news. It also provides "an interesting check on the validity for the marketplace of news values which have been hypothesized through news flow research".

In media comparisons, television is found to be the most frequently mentioned source of foreign news stories. It is also generally felt that television provides more current, interesting and accurate news, while newspapers provide more in-depth stories.

There is a higher recall rate for international news stories than for local or national items. Television is identified as the major source of recalled foreign news stories, followed by newspapers and radio. Recall was highly associated with network news viewing and education.

The authors' data also showed support for Galtung and Ruge's Additive and Complementarity hypotheses. In addition, it was found that home country angles, not negative aspects, are a better means of enhancing foreign news items for the audience.

111. Sreberny-Mohammadi, Annabelle. The World of News' Study. (in: *Journal of Communication*. Philadelphia, vol. 34, n° 1, Winter 1984, pp. 121-134).

The author presents the main conclusion of the Unesco/IAMCR -- sponsored Study on international news coverage by press, radio and television in twenty-nine countries (circulated by the IAMCR as "The World of the News: the News of the World" and now being published by Unesco as "Foreign News in the Media").

These conclusions, elaborated primarily on the basis of a quantitative methodology, are as follows: 1) Regional news is emphasized in the media of all countries. Behind the dominance of "own region", news from North America and Western Europe is given second place, while the "invisible" parts of the world are Eastern Europe and the rest of the developing world outside "own immediate area". 2) All the studies examined found that that news emphasizes a narrow range of hard news topics and actors: politics, or politics by-other means such as war and economics, mainly through the activities of decision-making elites. 3) News everywhere seems to be defined as the "exceptional event", with coups and catastrophes being newsworthy wherever they occur.

The article is of particular interest for several reasons. First of all, it sheds light on perhaps the most contentious issue associated with the debates on a new world information and communication order. Secondly, although acknowledging that the study's findings are supported by previous research in this area over the last decade, Sreberny-Mohammadi nonetheless points out the methodological and theoretical shortcoming of the project. Finally, she argues that future studies should concentrate more on the news product itself, to provide a "deeper" reading of the content of international news and thus improve on our attempt at qualitative analysis.

112. Stevenson, Robert L. Pseudo Debate. (in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 34, n° 1, Winter 1984, pp. 134-138).

The author was responsible for compiling the United States data used in the Unesco/IAMCR study on international news coverage by press, radio and television. His basic argument is that "too much of the new world information order debate has focused on assertions that were probably never true and are certainly no longer true".

In his opinion, the results of the Unesco/IAMCR study suggest the following: 1) many of the charges against the Western media and news services are without evidence to support them; 2) the lack of difference among media of very different political systems argues against the theory of cultural imperialism; and 3) much of the rhetoric addresses outdated questions.

113. Stevenson, Robert L.; Cole, Richard. Foreign News and the "New World Information Order" Debate. Part I: Issues in the Debate (28 pages); Part II: Foreign News in Selected Countries (112 pp.). (in: Research Report. Prepared under contract with the International Communication Agency, Office of Research, United States Government, July 1, 1980). Tables and figures.

This report is a comprehensive review of the debate on the flow of international news, especially from the new information order perspective. The report, based on data from several different studies, is an example of how such data can be used on policy issues. Much of the data was taken from Unesco/IAMCR study of "Foreign Images".

The report notes the lack of empirical evidence, at the beginning of the 1970s, on news flow debates and studies. It notes that most nations now have a national news agency as a gatekeeper, and that the global newsfile is between 300,000 and 500,000 words a day.

An overall conclusion from the review is that "the flow of news and information is overwhelmingly from North to South, from a handful of industrialized nations... Most of the news is supplied by the four Western news agencies and their broadcast counterparts, although... alternatives do exist." The authors note that the aggregate data used to measure flow can be misleading, and that much of it is out of date. They also point out that "potential for balancing the flow of information and entertainment is greater now than at any time in the past". The review challenges many criticisms of international news flow, and concludes that the media are not as bad as the critics say, or as good as they could be.

114. Stevenson, Robert L.; Cole, Richard R. and Shaw, Donald Lewis. Patterns of World News Coverage: A Look at the Unesco Debate on the "New World Information Order". Paper for Association for Education in Journalism Convention, Boston, August 1980. 34 p. Tables.

This study reports data from the United States portion of the Unesco "Foreign Images" study. The section the United States was expanded to include other content analysis data, and the results were related to international concerns over the dominance of Western agencies in the flow of news and the new international information order debates. According to the authors, their study confirs some of the complaints but "others are outright contrary to available evidence".

The findings include the following: regional proximity is clearly the dominant characteristic of foreign news; the "largely invisible" areas of the world are other areas of the Third World and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; news about their "own worlds" dominates in the First, Second and Third Worlds; news of politics -- disasters and accidents get little attention -- seems to be universal; cultural values are hard to find in the news of any country; there is little evidence of systematic differences in coverage of First and Third Worlds; the assertion of dominance by Western news agencies is difficult to prove since so many sources of news are not identified; the greatest contribution of the Western news agencies is in their ability to provide timely, generally non-partisan news accounts of world events. The authors state that while "prominence of the Western agencies is apparent, the case for dominance is shaky". However, it is acknowledged that the agencies "seem to set the agenda for national media attention".

115. Sussman, Leonard R. Development Journalism: The Ideological Factor. Paper commissioned by the Edmund R. Murrow Center of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, for its Conference on "The Third World and Press Freedom". New York, 11-13 May 1977, 23 p.

This Western perspective of the debate on the flow of information supports the "free flow" doctrine which is related to the concept of the "free marketplace of ideas". The paper traces the development of development journalism and the rise of "developmental journalism". Development journalism is defined as essentially non-governmental in origin and practice, whereas developmental journalism is created as a result of Third World government control over the mass news media in the name of economic development. Three broad ideological aspects of the Third World opposition to Western news media are used as a basis for the argument that there is a pervasive Marxist ideology behind this position. The study concludes that Unesco conferences have been used to advance this Marxist stance.

116. Sussman, Leonard R. Mass News Media and the Third World Challenge. (in: The Washington Papers. Beverly Hills and London, vol. V, n° 46, Sage Publications, 1977. 80 p.).

The author analyses the Third World's challenge to the Western mass news media. The charge is made that Western news services dominate the flow of news to and from the Third world, as well as the communications technology. The news services are said to primarily advance the interests of their own countries, while reporting mainly disasters in the developing countries, and seldom presenting a constructive analysis of development problems in the Third World.

Sussman examines these accusations and their ideological foundations. His analysis includes Unesco's role in the news media issue; the Third World concept of developmental journalism; and the media practices of Africa, Asia and Latin America, pointing out elements within the Third World which impede the improvement of the North-South news flow. Finally, Sussman offers technical and editorial suggestions as to how the Western news media may respond to the challenges of the Third World.

117. Sussman, Leonard R. Opposing Assaults on the World's Free Press. (in: Wall Street Journal. New York, 16 June 1981).

Comments on Unesco press initiatives, particularly its new International Program for the Development of communication (IPDC).

118. Tatarian, Roger. News Flow in the Third World: Some Problems and Proposals. Paper commissioned by the Edward R. Murrow Center of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University for its Conference on "The Third World and Press Freedom". New York, 11-13 May 1977. 52 p.

This paper reflects the Western position on the current debate on information flow. Unesco, the author argues, has been manipulates since 1970 into supporting government control of news. Three major areas must be resolved: (1) whether there are legitimate but unmet news requirements in the Third World; (2) If they do exist why they are still unmet; and, (3) Whether such needs can be accomodated by an initiative involving both the independent news agencies of the world and the more moderate Third World countries. Tatarian makes a distinction between news and propaganda and also traces the problem to the poor physical infrastructure of the communication systems in Third World countries. The criticism leveled against the four international news agencies (UPI, AP, Reuters and AFP) by the Third World countries is also examined.

119. Theberge, Leonard J. Unesco's New World Information Order.
(in: American Bar Association Journal, 67; June 1981, pp. 714-718).

The author argues that Unesco's new world information and communication order collides with First Amendment values and criticizes part of the MacBride Commission report. He also examines the following issues: government and the press, foreign news, and freedom of information.

120. The Tobin Foundation. Structural Issues in Global Communications. A report based upon a meeting at Leeds Castle, Kent, England, of twenty-five world leaders from broadcasting, telecommunications, manufacturing and government. The Tobin Foundation, Washington, D.C., 1982. 52 p.

The basic thesis of this conference was that a focus upon the broader aspects of inherently technical issues might yield ways to build mutual interests between countries with widely different philosophical and political traditions, and facing radically different problems and needs. According to the conference report, while debate in United Nations organizations has seen growing discord over the content of news flow and dataflow, a remarkable global consensus endures regarding the value of further development of world communication structures. The following topics were included in the conference discussions: orbit/spectrum planning; integrated services digital networks; high definition television; and North-South and trade implications.

121. Topuz, Hifzi. The News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries. Paper for the Unesco Meeting of Experts on the Development of Agencies in Asia, Colombo, 5-9 December 1977. 7 p.

The background of this paper was the creation of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-Aligned countries, established so as to enable developing countries to share in a more balanced flow of information throughout the world. This paper presents the objectives and function of the Pool, its co-ordination, financing and members, the redistribution centres and the agencies' tasks. Criticism of the Pool and its problems are also mentioned.

122. Traquina, N. Le Produit Journalistique. Etude comparative des quatre grandes agences de presse occidentales. University of Paris V. Dir.: F. Bourricaud. 1980. 301 p.

A university dissertation in sociology of communications, which proposes a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the four leading Western international news agencies.

123. UCIP. Pour une Société de Communication. Paris: Cana, 1981. Acts of the 12th Congress of the International Catholic Press Union, Rome, 1980. 172 p.

This collection of nineteen papers by Roman Catholics, professional journalists and communications experts outlines, inter alia, the contribution Catholic journalists seek to make to the achievement of a new world information and communication order. In "For a New World Information and Communication Order", Albert Tévoedjre identifies the economic and cultural factors that currently determine international news flow. He also suggests how developing countries seek to change existing imbalances in that flow and the role the Christian religion may play in that process.

124. Unesco: L'Information Mal Traitée. (in: Trimedia. Paris, n° 13, Spring 1981. 5 p.).

This paper is based on the report compiled by the United States National News Council on media coverage of Unesco's General Conference in Belgrade, 1980, and, more specifically, of how the American press reported Conference discussions of international communication problems. Approximately 80% of the material studies came from the Associated Press and United Press International. The author quotes the Unesco secretariat and news agency sources, as well as various Western media experts, in arguing that it was not the initial reporting, but the processes whereby the material was selected -- the different "gatekeepers" that "filtered" it -- which accounted for the distortions characteristic of American media coverage of the Belgrade conference.

125. Unesco. Un Débat Mondial: L'Information à Sens Unique. (in: Le Courrier. Paris, April 1977. 36 p.).

The articles in this issue of the Unesco Courrier examine different aspects of the flow of information. They include the following: "Unesco and the Problems of International Communication" by Makaminan Makagiansar; "CANA: An Autonomous Press Agency Created by the English-Speaking Countries of the Caribean" by Hugh N.J. Cholmondeley; "The World Market for Television Programmes" by Hifzi Topuz; "The International Information Network of the Non-Aligned Countries" by Pero Ivacic; and "Towards a New World Information Order" by Ridha Najar.

126. Unesco Meeting Calls for Programme for Development of Communication.(in: UN Chronicle. New York, June 1980, p. 36.)

The article discusses Unesco meetings and communications systems in underdeveloped areas, as well as international co-operation in communication.

127. Van Dijk, Teun A. Discourse Analysis: Its Development and Application to the Structure of News. (in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 33, n° 2, Spring 1983, pp. 20-43).

After a brief summary of some major directions in discourse analysis and of some principles of discourse structures in general, the author attempts to show that news discourse in the daily press can be described systematically and explicitly on the basis of results of text linguistics and discourse analysis in the last decade. The article also demonstrates that surface structure (stylistic) analysis, as well as the analysis of local and global coherence (macrostructure) and that of a specific news schema, may be relevant in an account of mass media "messages". Finally Van Dijk argues that such an account should be embedded in a cognitive model of news production, comprehension and recall.

Examples taken from coverage of international affairs in leading world dailies are used to illustrate the article's main points.

128. We Must Rekindle Support for the U.S. and the West.(in: US News & World Report, vol. 92, n° 39, January 1982).

Interview with Charles Z. Wick, Director of the International Communication Agency on Project Truth, and programming by the Voice of America to counter Soviet propaganda. United States foreign relations and foreign opinion are also discussed.

129. Yermoshkin, Nikolai. Blast Waves of the Information Order. (in: New Times. Moscow, n° 35, August 1980, pp. 18-19).

The author argues that the Western press and information networks have undue influence on the mass media and other news sources of the developing nations.

PART III

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL FLOW OF NEWS

AFRICA

130. Ainslie, Rosalynde. The Press in Africa: Communications Past and Present. (Rev. ed). New York, Walker and Co., 1968. 256 p.

The author focuses on the English-speaking countries but covers the media in all of Africa. She defends a revolutionary theory of the press and concludes her work with a country-by-country chart of African media systems.

131. Ansah, Paul; Fall, Cherif; Koulen, Bernard C; and Mwaura, Peter. Rural Journalism in Africa. Paris, Unesco 1981. 35 p.

The authors describe and analyse the status of rural journalism in Africa.

132. Artis, William. The Tribal Fixation. (in: *Columbia Journalism Review*. New York, IX, Fall 1970, pp. 48-49).

In examining the unbalanced American news media's coverage of the Nigerian civil war, a *New York Post* reporter suggests that United States media are culturally biased and ignorant of African affairs.

133. Barkocy, Michael A. Censorship Against *Time* and *Life* International Editions. (in: *Journalism Quarterly*. Iowa City, XL, Autumn 1963, pp. 517-524).

The author analyses censorship by individual states, reasons for such actions and the effects on circulation of censured publications. The study includes numerous instances from Africa.

134. Barton, Frank. The Press of Africa: Persecution and Perseverance. New York, Africana Publishing Co., 1979.

An impressionistic and anecdotal account of the press in Africa. Focuses on its problems and its development.

135. Bass, Abraham Z. Promoting Nationhood Through Television in Africa. (in: Journal of Broadcasting. Washington, vol. 12, n° 2, Spring 1970, pp. 163-166).

The author looks at the importance of television in Africa as seen by African officials.

136. Behr, Edward. Y-a-t-il Ici Quelqu'un Qui a Eté Violé et Qui Parle Anglais? Paris, Ed. Robert Laffont, 1978. 335 p.

"Is there anyone here who has been raped and speaks English?" This is the question which Edward Behr heard trumpeted by a television reporter at a crowd of refugees after the upheavals in the Congo in 1961.

This question, practical and yet absurd in its coldness, lets the author summarize, on the one hand, human suffering, the dislocation of peoples and the collapse of empires, and on the other, the professional realism of the journalist in his search for the eyewitness account.

A picture of our times, this book is also a painting of "total journalism". It challenges the explanations of both the politicians and the news commentators.

137. Bishop, Robert L. "How Reuters and AFP Coverage of Independent Africa Compares". (in: Journalism Quarterly. Iowa City, vol. 25, n° 4, Winter 1975, pp. 654-662). Tables.

Content analysis of Reuters' and AFP's coverage of independent nations in Africa shows great differences in the coverage of the two agencies but little support for changes of nationalistic favoritism. The "most striking difference" between Reuters and AFP is the high proportion of economic news AFP reports.

138. Boyd, Douglas A.; Kushner, Jim. Media Habits of Egyptian Gatekeepers. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. 25, n° 2, 1979, pp. 106-113).

A survey of Egyptian mass media gatekeepers in terms of the news editors' personal supplementary sources of information. The study finds that print and electronic media -- particularly radio -- are the major sources of information for the respondents outside their work settings. Western news sources, both print and radio, appear to be favoured by editors, which testifies to their influence on what is printed and broadcast.

139. Buijtenhuijs, Robert; Baesjon, Rene. Center and Periphery News in Two African Newspaper: Testing some Hypotheses on Cultural Dominance. (in: Kronick Van Africa, vol. 3, no 3, 1974, pp. 243-271). Tables. Postscriptum by Johan Galtung, comments by Karl Erik Rosengren.

This study attempts to test Galtung's cultural and communication imperialism constructs, by content analysis of two African newspaper, The Daily News of Kenya and Le Soleil of Senegal for May 1973.

News was coded on the basis of several factors, including the distribution of news on centre and periphery nations, news of interest to periphery groups within each country, and "home-made" and "imported" news.

Findings show that 60 per cent of news in each paper was "home news". Hence, the authors conclude that this is contrary to Galtung's construct whereby periphery nations supply raw materials (events) to the centre for processing. Here, the authors say, the events are processed into news in the periphery. As for foreign news from the centre and periphery, centre news in the two newspapers accounted for more stories (44.2% and 41.6%) than news of Africa (40.4% and 36.3%), which the authors accept as support for Galtung's framework of analysis and theory that cultural domination exists in the news field. The study also finds evidence that there is a flow of news in Africa "accross bloc borders", contrary to Galtung's ideal model. The authors also hold that the former colonial centre countries persisted in news pattern favouring their former colonies. Both newspapers were "predominantly elite-oriented", while "periphery-oriented news" was severely underrepresented. Reuters was the most important source for African news, with AP and UPI dominating the news from the rest of the world.

Galtung notes that his model was an ideal construct, and that this study indicates a breakdown of the imperialism structure in news. He also challenges the use of the "home-made" news category, stating that the important questions are how news is produced and through whose eyes. Rosengren comments the study and shows how extra-media variables can be used.

140. Clay, George; Decreane, Philippe; and Legum, Colin. Reporting Africa. (in: IPI Report. London, XI, August 1962).

The article examines why Africa is not being reported adequately in the world press.

141. Coker, Increase. Government Sponsors the Competition. (in: IPI Report. London, XVII, June 1968, pp. 16-17).

In a look at the history of the press in Nigeria, the author notes the different types of ownership and control operating in Nigeria and briefly outlines reasons why he thinks government sponsorship of newspapers "seems to have come to stay".

142. Cooley, John K. East Wind Over Africa: Red China's African Offensive. New York, Walker and Company, 1965.

The author describes the strategy of the People's Republic of China in Africa and the different types of propaganda used. Constant references are made to Radio Peking and the New China News Agency.

143. Crawford, Doug. Africa's Airwaves: The Medium and the Message. (in: Africa Development. Dakar, November 1969, pp. 18-19).

The author discusses the problems that plague African broadcasting stations, such as the lack of good programming, low advertising revenue and government control.

144. Die Burger: Newspapers of the World -- XI. (in: The Times. London, 16 March 1965).

A look at the most influential and least conservative of South Africa's Afrikaans-language daily.

145. Edeani, David Omazo. Ownership and Control of the Press in Africa. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. XV, n° 1, 1970, pp. 55-66).

The author analyses the different types of press ownership: religious, political party, private commercial and government.

146. Emery, Walter B. National and International Systems of Broadcasting: Their History, Operation and Control. East Lansing, Michigan State University Press, 1969.

This study includes a 14-page overview by Don R. Browne on the role of broadcasting in development and education in Africa.

147. Fellows, Laurence. Session on Reporting Africa. Talk delivered to 7th General Assembly of the International Press Institute, Nairobi, 5 June 1968.

A New York Times correspondent notes that the greatest problem in presenting news to United States readers is their lack of interest in ordinary news out of Africa.

148. Foreign Radio Listening in Lagos, Nigeria, R.151-64, Washington, United States Information Agency, 8 October 1964.

A literate adult sample in Lagos showed that 37% of the audience listen to Voice of America at least one a week, 54% listen to BBC and 9% listen to Radio Moscow.

149. Hachten, William A. The Flow of News and Underdevelopment: a Pilot Study of the African Press. Paper presented to the Association for Education and Journalism. Iowa City, 30 August 1966.

The author presents a content analysis of the news flow situation in Africa. He concludes that there is a difference not only in quantity but also in the content of news flow between developed and underdeveloped areas.

150. Hachten, William A. Muffled Drums: The News Media in Africa. Ames, Iowa State University Press, 1971.

A survey of media facilities, news flow, foreign correspondents, international political communication and technical needs. Also offers a series of case studies is covering Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Kenya, Zambia and South Africa.

151. Harris, Phil. Reporting Southern Africa: Western News Agencies Reporting from Southern Africa. Paris, Unesco, 1981. 168 p.

The author analyses the complex role played by the mass media with respect to apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, and apartheid-like practices in Rhodesia. In chapters one and two Harris provides background information on the development of Western news agencies, and their historical relationship with Southern Africa. Chapter three reviews the constraints within which the news agencies must operate in South Africa and Rhodesia, highlighting the fact that the climate of control of the news media by Southern African authorities directly affects the types of output that journalists, both domestic and foreign, are able to produce.

Finally, chapter four is concerned with the content of news sent out by the major Western news agencies about Southern Africa, during a one-month period in November 1976. Harris concluded from his sample that "the world is reduced to a unidimensionality which it does not have", a fact which he atributes to the severe constraints placed upon journalists by Southern African regimes. A postface is included to bring up-to-date the subject of Zimbabwe's independence.

152. Hachten, William. Newspapers in Africa: Change or Decay? (in: Africa Report. New York, XV, December 1970, pp. 25-28).

The author observes that the most significant trend in print journalism in the first decade of independence was rise of government ownership and control.

153. Hall, Richard. Economizing Truth -- Africa's Dilemma. (in: IPI Report. London, XVI, October 1967, p. 5).

A former editor of the Times of Zambia pleads for sympathy for African journalists who are victims of their environment and who need every help they can get in coping with their problems.

154. Hopkinson, Tom. The Press in Africa. (in: Colin Legum's A Handbook to the Continent, revised edition. New York, Frederick A. Paeger, 1966).

The author surveys five regions and examines the difficulties of press freedom.

155. Howe, Russell Warren. Reporting from Africa: A Correspondent's Views. (in: Journalism Quarterly. Iowa City, XLIII, Summer 1966, pp. 314-138).

The author reviews the technological and social problems including censorship, that affect news gathering in Africa.

156. Kenyatta, Jomo. An Address to the IPI Conference in Nairobi in 1968. (in: Africa Today. Denver, XVI, June-July 1969).

The President of Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta, discusses what he considers to be the proper role of the press in the new African nations.

157. Kliesch, Ralph E. The Press Corps Abroad Revisited: A Fourth World Survey of Foreign Correspondents. Paper presented to the Association for Education in Journalism, Berkeley, August 1969.

The paper confirms that Africa is still the most poorly served area in terms of foreign news presented to the media of the world.

158. Laurence, John. Seeds of Disaster. London, Victor Gollancz, 1968.

A critical look at South Africa's extensive and expensive propaganda campaigns both at home and abroad.

159. Magloe, Theodore. The African Press: Its Role. (in: The Journalist's World, vol. III, no 4, 1965-1966, pp. 22-25).

The author discusses the problems confronting the growth of the press in Africa as a responsible institution.

160. Nelson, Daniel. Africa: Why the Newspaper Boom has not Arrived. (in: U.K. Press Gazette, 12 May 1969, pp. 19-22).

A former editor of The People in Uganda explains why the press has not prospered.

161. Nixon, Raymond B.; Tae-youl Hahn. Concentration of Press Ownership: A Comparison of 32 Countries. (in: Journalism Quarterly. Iowa City, XLVIII, Spring 1971, pp. 5-16).

The author argues that by computing a "concentration index" it is possible to study a world-wide economic tendency across nations and over time. The study includes Kenya, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), Nigeria and South Africa. The first three countries show a high degree of daily press concentration.

162. Payne, William A. American Press Coverage of Africa. (in: Africa Report. New Brunswick, United States of America, XI, January 1966, pp. 44-48).

The author explains why Africa is so poorly reported by the American news media.

163. Reporting Africa: Where Images Matter, Bans are Risk. (in: IPI Report. London, XVII, July/August 1968, pp. 15-17).

The article comments on the world's press coverage of Africa. Concludes that one image is presented to Africans and another to the rest of the world.

164. Royce, Knut S. American Correspondents in the Sub-Sahara: Some of their Problems. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Iowa, 1966.

The author examines the following problems of United States coverage of Africa: getting the news, writing the story and transmitting the copy.

165. Ruskin, Daniel. USIA Comes to Africa: A Case Study of U.S. Overseas Information -- 1960-1965. Unpublished Master's thesis. University of Wisconsin, 1967.

The author analyses the buildup and current operations of the United States Information Agency in the newly independent nations of Africa.

166. Sanger, Clyde. The Foreign Correspondent in Africa. (in: Africa Report. New Brunswick, United States of America, XI, January 1966, pp. 42-44).

The author looks at both Western and Communist reporters in Africa and sees their role as crucial since the pre-independence days.

167. Sanger, Clyde. Some Reflections on Leaving East Africa. (in: Africa Report. New Brunswick, United States of America, X, October 1965, pp. 29-31).

The author discusses the challenges and frustrations of reporting Africa.

168. Schoeffer, Bernard. Au Service de l'Unité Africaine: L'Agence Panafricaine de l'Information. (in: Trimedia. Lille, n° 12, Autumn 1980. 4 p.).

In 1983, the Pan African News Agency (PANA) became operational. A hope expressed since the creation of the Organisation of African Unity in 1963 was thus realised. In this article, the director of the PANA, Sheik Ousmane Diallo, outlines the aims of the agency. He argues that existing transnational agencies have not contributed to the cause of African Unity. PANA, whose sources within Africa will be national news agencies or a news media designated by the government of the country concerned, will inform African states of each other's views. By favouring exchanges of official news, existing imbalances in the inter-African news flow can be rectified.

169. Syad, William J.F. La Communication Traditionnelle en Afrique. Paper for the AFETIMON symposium, "L'Information et le Tiers-Monde", Dijon, France, 30 May-1 June 1979. 34 p.

This paper argues that current media developments in Africa must be seen in the context of civilisations that are essentially founded on oral traditions. Traditional, loosely structured, modes or expression still occupy a central role in African societies. The author shows the possible impact of electronic media and argues that it is for technological culture to adapt to the traditional modes of communication and not vice versa.

While radio has unrivalled advantages as a means of communication accessible to the illiterate and the mass of the population, the newspaper plays an increasingly vital role in developing communication exchanges amongst the rural population. But both these media are means and not ends in themselves, and should help strengthen the place of oral traditions as a factor of cultural development.

170. Thiam, Thierno-Djibi. Les Flux de l'Information Sud-Sud en Afrique Noire. Fribourg, Suisse, Editions Universitaires, 1982. 178 p. Tables and bibliography.

Against the background of the debate on a new world information order, this study analyses both imbalances in the North-South news flow and distortions that occur -- at international, inter-regional and intra-national levels -- in the South-South news flow. The author reviews the evolution of the debate and highlights programmes for the development of communication infrastructures that followed in the wake of the MacBride commission report, including the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC).

The author is perhaps at his most original when analysing the different types of communication practised in black Africa today. The deficiencies of intra-national communications -- postal, telecommunications, radio and television and the newspaper press -- are documented, as are the inadequacies of the national policies aimed at improving the situation. However, the author ends his study on a note of optimism: concerted international and inter-African co-operation make projects such as the Pan-African News Agency (PANA) and the PANAFTEL communications network a reality.

171. Webb, Peter. Session on Reporting Africa. Talk delivered to the 17th General Assembly of the International Press Institute. Nairobi, 5 June 1968.

A Newsweek correspondent defends the foreign correspondent and describes the problems of reporting Africa.

172. Yu, Frederick; Luter, John. The Foreign Correspondent and His Work. (in: Columbia Journalism Review. New York, III, Spring 1964, pp. 5-12).

The authors survey 140 full-time American correspondents, including six in Africa.

ARAB STATES

173. Abdel-Malek, Sawsan Aly. Analysis of the Content of the Televised Publicity Message: an Analytical Study of the Publicity Messages Broadcast on the Television of Egypt. PhD. Thesis Faculty of Communication of Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt, 1980. 637 p.

The subject of the thesis is the content of advertisements diffused by the Egyptian television during the period of 1 January 1974 - 31 December 1977. The author provided data on the percentage of advertising time in relation to total broadcasting time during the period of study, and the percentage of foreign advertisements in relation to the total time allocated to the broadcasting of advertisement.

The types of commodities advertised by the Foreign Sector were as follows: advertisements for cosmetics (70.1%), followed by advertisements for food commodities, advertisements for engineering and electronic commodities, advertisements for metalware, advertisements for chemical commodities, and advertisements for medicines and medical commodities.

The types of advertisements for different services sponsored by the foreign sector were as follows: advertisements for tourism and air travel (17.5%), followed by advertisements for foreign trade and investment projects, advertisements for transportation services, and advertisements for culture and education.

174. Abdel-Monheim, Hassan Emad. The Flow of Foreign Films in the Cinema and Television of the Arab Republic of Egypt: an Analytical Study of the Content of a Sample of Foreign Films. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Communication of Cairo University. Cairo, Egypt, 1979. 276 p.

The thesis presents an inventory of the foreign films imported by Egyptian Television during the period 1969 to 1978 from the following countries: the United States (56.9%); the Socialist countries (28.9%); and other Western Countries (10.4%). Films imported from developing countries represented 3.6% of the total.

The author also presents a content analysis of a sample of foreign films shown in twelve first-class Cairo cinemas and broadcast on television during April, May and June 1979. The inventory of the imported films broadcast on television during this period showed that the percentage of films from the United States was 79.4%, as compared to 20.6% imported from the other Western countries. The sources of imported films shown in Cairo cinemas during the period of the study were: the United States (57.8%); other Western countries (22.2%); developing countries (15.6%); and Socialist countries (4.4%).

The researcher found that the importation of films was influenced by the nature of economic, political and cultural relations between Egypt and the other countries concerned.

175. Abdel-Rahman, Awatef. Africa and Arab Public Opinion: an Analytical Study of the Attitudes of the Arab Press towards Africa. (in: Arab-African Relations: an Analytical Study of their Different Dimensions. Cairo, The Institute of Arab Research and Studies, 1978, pp. 441-543).

The researcher analysed the content of nine Arab newspapers published in 1976. These included: Al-Ahram and Al-Akhbar (Egypt); Al-Thawra and Tareek Al-Sheeb (Iraq); Al-Watan, Al-Siyassa and Al-Qabass (Kuwait); and Al-Ayyam and Al-Sahafa (Sudan). She also examined the sources of information used by the nine newspapers on the following issues: Angolan independence, Eritrea, apartheid in South Africa and news about Arab-African relations. Sources of published material on these subjects included the newspaper editor, international news agencies, the newspaper translator and local news agencies.

176. Abu-Zeid, Farouk. The Art of News Reporting: A Comparative Study between Newspapers in Developed and Developing Societies. Cairo, Al-Mamoun Printing and Publishing House, 1981. 330 p.

The first page news content was analysed for three British newspapers: The Times as an example of the conservative press, The Guardian as an example of the moderate press, and The Daily Mirror as an example of the popular press. Three corresponding Egyptian newspapers were also analysed over the period from 1 January 1977 until 31 December 1979: Al-Ahram, Al-Djumhouriyya and Al-Akhbar.

The percentages of foreign news for the six newspapers were as follows: The Times (62.5%); The Guardian (43.5%), The Daily Mirror (12.5%); Al-Ahram (37.5%); Al-Djumhouriyya (25%); and Al-Akhbar (12.5%).

The sources of foreign news examined in this study include the news agencies, the foreign correspondent, the foreign press, local and foreign broadcasts, reporters and special agreements. The researcher found that the press of the developing countries is comparatively more dependent on international news agencies as a source of foreign news, with the three Egyptian newspapers using 17.75% against 12.5% used by the three British newspapers. British newspapers do not rely at all on the foreign and local press, whereas these sources account for 12.5% of the foreign news sources in the Egyptian press.

177. Al-Deeb, Al-Husseiny. Al-Ahram Daily from 1957 to 1974: an Analytical Study of Content. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Communication, Cairo University. Egypt, 1980. 648 p.

The thesis presents a content analysis of a random sample of 200 issues of the Al-Ahram daily, at the rate of one issue per month for a period of study covering 1957-1974.

The researcher provides detailed data on two aspects of the daily newspaper: first, on the use of foreign news and other news subjects, including political, social, military, accidents, economic, cultural and scientific, sports, curiosities and miscellaneous news. According to the study, the newspapers accords great importance to foreign news, with such items representing 63.8% of all the news published on the first page.

Second, the study examines the most important sources of news published on the first page during the period 1957-1974. News Agencies, accounting for 52.1% of first-page news, were found to be the most important sources followed by reporters, foreign correspondents, foreign radio broadcasts, prominent responsible personalities, foreign press, press conferences, documents and bulletins.

Additionally, during the years 1971-1974 sixty supplements on foreign and Arab (non-Egyptian) countries were issued with the Al-Ahram newspaper (either separately or within the paper itself). The thesis gives further data on the countries represented.

178. Aleem, Omar. News Exchange and Flow between the Arab Region and the Latin American Countries. (in: Information Studies on Population, Development and Reconstruction. Damascus, 21 July 1980, pp. 92-101).

This article analyses the news received by the Syrian Arab News Agency between Monday, 25 February and Monday, 3 March 1980.

Specific topics which are examined include the flow of news from international news agencies to the Syrian Arab News Agency, the types of news about Latin America transmitted during the period of the study, and the Latin American countries most often covered by the news-diffused by the Syrian Arab News Agency. The sources of news about Latin American countries to the media of Arab region are also examined.

179. Al-Halawany, Hanan Hussein. The Role of the Arab Broadcasting Union in the Field of Arab Informational Co-operation. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Communication of Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt, 1980. 239 p.

The subject of this thesis was the role of the Arab Broadcasting Union in the field of Arab Informational Co-operation from the inception of the Union in 1969 through 1979.

The author found that the Union made several attempts to establish a systematic News Exchange system. In 1970, it distributed to its members a questionnaire dealing with Television News Programmes. The answers to the questionnaire showed that the average number of filmed news items broadcast from every member station about events in the Arab countries did not exceed five items per week.

In mid-1973, the Arab Body for the Exchange of Television News was established, and news exchange began on a regular basis towards the end of July 1974. The author outlines the extensive news exchange activities of participating Arab States through mid-1975; for example, the daily news exchange which was established between television stations in Cairo, Amman, Damascus and Khartoum.

After this period, the activities of the Arab Body for the Exchange of Television News slackened considerably both inside and outside the Arab Region. In 1976, the total number of news received by Arab countries from Eurovision amounted to 3,622, whereas the number of news items received by Eurovision from the Arab body was only 13, excluding news concerning the Maghreb area.

180. Arab Broadcasting Union. The Arab Broadcasting Union in Ten Years. Cairo, 1979.

This book describes the role of the Arab Broadcasting Union over the ten-year period 1969-1979, and the most important efforts deployed by the Union in favour of balanced news and programme flow.

The Union encourages exchanges between Radio and Television corporations, both bilaterally and through the General Secretariat of the Union. During the ten-year period more than four thousand hours and more than two hundred television programmes were exchanged through the General Secretariat at the Union. The Union paid special attention to the diffusion of Arab and international sports events. It broadcast, for example, the Montreal Olympic Games of 1976, the World Cup Football matches in Argentina in 1978, the Moscow Olimpics in 1980 and the World Cup Football in Spain in 1982. All of these programmes were transmitted in colour and in Arabic.

The Arab Body for the Exchange of Televised News was established in 1973. It strengthened and promoted the idea of news exchange between Arab Television Stations, and concluded an agreement with the European Broadcasting Union so as to receive two News Messages (Zero and One) from Eurovision as from 6 February 1976. These are now received daily via satellite by Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, the Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Jordan.

181. Arab Centre for Listener and Viewer Research. News Bulletins Transmitted by Broadcasting Services of Selected Arab States: Analytical Study. (in: "Al Buduth" Magazine", no 6, July 1982, pp. 31-58).

The authors analysed the content of a sample of morning news bulletins broadcast by Jordan, Syria, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates during the period of 8-13 September 1981. The news bulletins studied were composed of the following items: world news (38.9%); Arab region news (29.3%); news of the Arab-Israeli conflict (28.2%); and domestic news (3.6%). Percentages for the relative shares of these news items broadcast by each country studied are provided.

182. Ayar, Farid. Arab News Agencies. Paris, Unesco, 1980. 113 p.

Domestic and external news transmission activities of the Arab News Agencies are analysed for the period 1-15 December 1978. Data is provided on the transmission of news for each of seven agencies: the Emirates News Agency, the Tunis News Agency, the Algerian News Agency, the Syrian News Agency, the Qatar News Agency, the Arab Maghreb News Agency and the Mauritanian Press Agency. The news categories examined include economic, political, social and cultural, scientific, medical, military, sports and miscellaneous.

183. Directorate of Radio and Television Training. An Analysis of a Sample of Children's Programmes Broadcast on Radio and Television. (in: Broadcasting Arts Magazine. Iraq, no 10, March 1976, pp. 121-173).

This study analyses the content of a sample of Children's radio programmes broadcast on the radios of Baghdad and The Voice of the Masses throughout the month of May 1975. It also examines children's programmes broadcast on television during the month of June 1975.

A total of 11 news items were included in children's programmes broadcast on the three channels during the period of study. Of these one was broadcast from Radio Baghdad, 3 were broadcast from the Radio of the Voice of the Masses and the remaining 7 items were broadcast on Television.

Analysis of the content of these items showed that 72.7% of all the news broadcast on the three channels came from local sources, and 27.3% was derived from foreign sources. The children's programmes in the sample period were devoid of Arab (non-Iraqi) news. All the news broadcast on the radios of Baghdad and the Voice of the Masses and the remaining 7 items were broadcast on Television.

The classification of the radio and television news items according to subjects showed that the only item broadcast on Radio Baghdad dealt with education (9.1%). The items broadcast on the Voice of the Masses Radio (27.3%) dealt with several artistic subjects about music (9.1%), political matters (9.1%) and information issues (9.1%). The news broadcast on television (63.6%) covered several subjects: plastic arts (36.3%); sports (9.1%); education (9.1%), etc.

184. El-Heity, Hady Nouman. Mass Communication in Iraq: Its Means and Political Tendencies, 1977-1978. PhD. thesis. Faculty of Communication of Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt, 1980. 507 p.

The study examines mass communication in Iraq, including book publishing, and television and radio broadcasting.

The Baghdad and Voice of the Masses radios were analysed for the percentage of Iraqi and Arab-non-Iraqi material broadcast. Iraqi material represented 72% and 71.35% of the programmes respectively, whereas Arab non-Iraqi material represented 28% and 28.7% respectively. The two channels of Baghdad Television were examined for this information as well, revealing that the amount of Iraqi material represented 25.13 and 23.4%. Foreign material represented 18.67% and 19.9% respectively.

185. Ghalayini, Abdulrahman M. Role of the Arab Space Communication Network in Promoting Co-operation among Arab Broadcasting Services in the Field of News and Current Events. M.A. thesis. Cairo, Faculty of Communication, Cairo Univesity, 1982. 207 p.

The author analysed news-exchange in Kuwaiti Television during March 1980, as well as the exchange of news among television stations in the Arab Gulf States in August, September and October 1981.

An inventory of news transmitted by Kuwaiti Television in March 1980 showed that the share of world news coming from Eurovision was greater than that of news prepared in the Gulf area and that the percentage of news of the Arab region carried in the Eurovision daily bulletin -- of ten-minute duration -- was very low compared with world news (only 21 items on the Arab region out of a total of 152 world items). The share of news produced by the Gulf Centre rose between 1974 and 1980 from 63 local items in March 1974 to 136 items in March 1980.

A study of news-exchange among Gulf States during August, September and October 1981 indicated an increase in the satellite activity of the Kuwaiti Centre, as items received by satellite increased by 616 during the three months under study.

The number of world news items originating from Eurovision carried by Kuwaiti Television during the three-month period (495 items) was much more than the number of items prepared in the Gulf region (22 items).

There were very few news items relating to the Arab region carried in the Eurovision daily bulletin (104 out of 594 world items) during the three months under survey.

There was also very little news exchange between two Gulf States compared to the news items to taken from the Eurovision bulletin. Many of the items relating to the Arab region concerned the Gulf area.

186. Harris, Phil; Malczek, Harald; Ozkok, Ertugrul. Flow of News in the Gulf. (in: New Communication Order, n° 3, Paris, Unesco, 1979. 66 p.).

This study is divided into two parts. Part I (written by Phil Harris and Harald Malczek) is entitled: "Flow of News in the Gulf Region and News Exchanges with Europe". Part II (written by Ertugrul Ozkok) deals with "Flow of Information between the Gulf States, Iran and Turkey".

The study by Harris and Malczek reaches the following conclusions: five news agencies supply the Gulf News Agency with an average of 1,920 lines per day and of this (and including some internally produced material) GNA transmits an average of 329 lines per day; 2) the news flowing through the Gulf News Agency around the Gulf Region largely originates in the Gulf Region: 3) the news is dominated by political/military and economic news items; 4) the news is largely concentrated on domestic or bilateral events; and 5) news of Arab-European interest tends to be used when events take place in Arab locations.

Ozkök's analysis presents four major findings: 1) the Turkish media are dependent on a few big international agencies; 2) there is some correlation between the volume of news transmitted on a given country and the diplomatic and economic relations this country maintain with the countries in which these agencies are based; 3) the AA (Anadolu Agency) and the Turkish media reflected to a certain extent what they received from the principal agencies; and 4) the Turkish public was thus informed by the three big international agencies, AP, AFP and Reuter. By contrast, the national and regional agencies played almost no part in the dissemination of regional news.

187. Ibrahim, Fawzia Fahim. News Material in Egyptian Broadcasting Service: Content Analysis. Cairo, Faculty of Communication, Cairo University, 1974. 332 p.

With a view to measuring news inputs and outputs, the author analysed the content of a random twenty-six day sample representing two broadcasting cycles of the Egyptian Broadcasting Service: April-September 1972, and a predetermined sample of one continuous week in April 1972.

Foreign news was found to be dominant in Egyptian news bulletins in both cycles. The author observed that other categories of news could dwindle to a zero level while foreign news ranged from 1.5 to 7.5. The rise of their value could not be attributed to any major foreign events since no such events took place during the period under survey.

No strong statistical correlation between news inputs and outputs was determined: the value of inputs did not always affect the value of outputs. A strong correlation was only observed in the case of foreign news since it constituted a major part of news inputs (58.76%), followed by news of the Middle East problem, Arab news, and domestic news. Foreign news also accounted for a major part of outputs (43.95%), followed by domestic news, news of the Middle East problem and Arab news.

The relatively big share of foreign news in terms of both inputs and outputs is attributed to the abundance of foreign news sources (.i.e. international news agencies) These sources are also examined by the author.

188. Ibrahim, Mohamed Muawad. News Material in A.R.E. Television: Analytical Study of News Bulletin Content. Doctoral Dissertation. Department of Journalism, Faculty of Arts, Assiout University, Assiout, Egypt, 1981. 370 p.

The author analysed the content of television news broadcast by Channel one in Egypt, BBC I and ITN during a period of 10 days (15-24 April 1981).

On Egyptian television, the number of foreign news items was 280 (65.9%) out of a total of 425 items. Foreign news accounted for 64.37% of total bulletin time. BBC news bulletins included 129 foreign items, representing 35.64% of the total items (362). ITN news bulletins contained 145 foreign items, representing 41.43% of all news (350), and accounting for 43.96% of news time.

Also examined were the main sources of foreign news broadcast by the stations, and the main types of foreign news (i.e. political, military, economic).

189. Ibrahim, Inshirah Mohammad. The significance of Egyptian TV News Bulletins from the Cairo Population with a Field Study on a Selected Sample of the Population. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Communication, Cairo University, Cairo Egypt, 1976. 495 p.

The author provides content of the analysis of the 9 o'clock news bulletin broadcast on the First Programme of the Television of the Arab Republic of Egypt during the TV cycle of April-June 1974.

She found that Egyptian TV paid more attention to foreign rather than local news. The time allocated to foreign news represented 45.9% of the time of the sample bulletins studied, followed by news concerning the Middle East Question (32.4%) and lastly Arab news (5.5%).

The types of foreign news diffused personages in the sample bulletins outstripped that of Arab and Egyptian personages. The percentages were as follows: 52.96% for foreign personages: 26.96% for Egyptian personages; and 20.08% for Arab personages.

The following breadson refers to the countries whose maps appeared on the screen during the news bulletins by fractions of one minute: Lebanon (0.37); Switzerland (0.33); Syria (0.20); Portugal (0.20); the West Bank of the Jordan (0.15); Iran (0.08); Libya (0.05); the Republic of Korea (0.05); the Soviet Union (0.05) and the United States of America (0.05).

190. Kandil, Hamdy; Youssef, Ahmad; and Berglund, O. The Gulf Television Network. Paris, Unesco, 1975. 241 p.

The subject of this study is the establishment of the Gulf Television Network. The research, which took place in 1974 and 1975, adopts an historical and operational perspective.

The authors present percentages of imported TV programmes for the United Arab Emirates Stations (Abu-Dhabi 58% and Dubai 62%); Saudi Arabia (40.4%); Oman (85%); Qatar (70%); and Kuwait (35.5%). It was found that in most cases the imported programmes in these countries come from the same sources. Kuwaiti Television represented the primary source of TV programmes in the Gulf.

The researcher also studied, within the scope of the Arab Broadcasting Union, the evolution of the Gulf Stations' interest in the exchange of news among themselves and internationally.

191. Mandoub, Muzaffar. Television and its Role in the Life of the Iraqi Child. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Communication of Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt. 494 p.

The researcher analysed the content of a sample of children's programmes broadcast by Iraqi Television during the TV cycle of July-September 1979.

The percentage of Iraqi children's programmes in relation to total children's programmes broadcast during the period of study was 31.1%. The percentage of Arab non-Iraqi programmes was 23%, and that of foreign children's programmes was 45.9%.

Also examined are the sources and types of Arab and foreign children's programmes broadcast during the three month period.

192. Marzouk, Youssef Yaacoub. Factor Affecting Newsmen: Applied Study on Gatekeepers and News Selection in Cairo Radio. Doctoral dissertation. Department of Journalism Faculty of Arts, Assiout University. Assiout, Egypt, 1980. 320 p.

The author analysed the content of the output of the Cairo Radio newsroom during the broadcasting cycle of October - December 1979. He observed that compared to domestic news, world and regional news were dominant. Together, they totalled 950 items (80.7%) and accounted for an average of 80.4% of the total time allocated to news.

Of these items, political news was predominant, followed by military news, economic news, scientific and cultural news, human interest and social news, crime, religious news, sports news and weather.

The major sources of news under study were as follows: international news agencies (76%); local reporters (12.5%); MENA (8.9%); and monitoring (2.5%).

193. Mohammad, Adly Sayyed. Programme Flow from Abroad in the Television of the Arab Republic of Egypt, with an analysis of the content of some foreign material in the Cairo Arab Television. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Communication of Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt. 243 p.

The author made an inventory of the programmes received by Egyptian television during the period 1970-1978. He found that of the serials and cultural material imported from foreign sources during this period, the total broadcasting time was 5,732.17 hours, of which the Egyptian Television rejected 1,126.78 hours. The sources of the material were as follows: the United States (77.92%); the Federal Republic of Germany (11.20%); the United Kingdom (7.98%) and other sources (2.9%).

The author also analysed the content of all the foreign serials shown on the first and second programmes during the months of March, April and May 1979, excluding the foreign serials which constitute parts of some programmes and the re-broadcast serials.

194. Mohammad, Mustapha Abdel-Fattah. TV News Exchange on the Arab Level: Its Present and Future. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Communication, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt, 1978. 287 p.

The author analysed the exchange of news between Egyptian TV, the Al-Shark and Al-Khalij Centres on the one hand, and the European Broadcasting Union on the other, during the months of March and April 1978. It was found that the exchange between the Eurovision network and the Arab region lacked equilibrium.

In addition, a comparative analysis was made of illustrated and non-illustrated news broadcasts on the 9 o'clock news bulletin on Egyptian TV during the period from 1-10 May 1978. Included in these broadcasts were items about Egypt, the Arab countries, the developing countries and the Western countries.

195. Mohammad, Mohammad Nabil. The Cultural and Scientific content in the Second (Cultural) Programme of Cairo Radio: an analytical Study of Content. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Communication of Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt, 1982. 345 p.

The author analysed the content of a sample of materials and programmes broadcast on the Second (Cultural) programme of radio Cairo during the period of 1 June - 30 November 1980.

It was found that the foreign content represented 85.71% of the plays broadcast (14.69% of the overall time of the study sample), and 88.77% of the music broadcast (9.01% of the overall time). The Arab -- non-Egyptian -- and foreign sources represented 18.18% of the material of certain programmes broadcast during the period of study. A total of 8 programmes used foreign and Arab non-egyptian materials, and 3 programmes, representing 6.82%, depended on totally foreign and Arab non-Egyptian materials, and 3 programmes, representing 6.82%, depended on totaly foreign sources. These 3 programmes were: 1) the International Literary Magazines; 2) The International Short Story; and 3) an Hour with International Music.

196. The National Centre for Social and Criminological Research. The Flow of Foreign News in the Egyptian Press. Cairo, Unit of Research on Public Opinion and Communication, 1982.

The members of the research team analysed the content of a uniform random sample of the three Egyptian morning dailies: Al-Ahram, Al-Akhbar and Al-Djumhouriyya over a period of six months, from 1 January to 30 June 1981.

The total number of foreign news items published during the period of study was 1,122. The most important subjects of the foreign news in the study sample were: political news (45.9%); news of the Arab-Israeli question (14.7%); military news (10.1%); news of natural catastrophes and accidents (7.1%); economic news (5.1%); news of civil wars (3.5%); news of organizations (2.5%); scientific news (1.6%); social news (1.3%); news of human interest (1.1%); cultural news (0.5%); religious news (0.4%); sports news (0.3%); services (0.3%) and miscellaneous news (4%).

The researchers also examined the regions covered by the foreign news items, and the most important sources of foreign news.

197. Rabi, Sami Mohamed. Comparative Analytical Study of BBC and Voice of America Overseas Political Broadcasting in Arabic. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Communication, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt, 1981. 338 p.

The author analysed the content of a thirty day sample of news bulletins, programmes, analyses and commentaries trasmitted by the BBC and Voice of America during a four month period, from September to December 1979. It was found that news programmes made up the build of material transmitted, accounting for 57.04% of the transmission time of the Voice of America and 44.93% of that of BBC broadcasts in Arabic. The author breaks down the types of news broadcast in relation to the transmission time allocated for news by each of the two stations, and gives data on news which originated in the Arab region. The sources of news transmitted by both stations are also examined.

The content of news transmitted by the BBC and Voice of America was broken down into the following categories: political (41.79%; 85.56%); military (19.82%; 14.02%); economic (9.32%; 10.64%); crime and disasters (2.85%; 3.02%); human interest (1.81%; 2.54%); religious (1.81%; 1.33%); scientifc 0.65%; 1.22%); and sports (0.52%; 0.0%).

198. Rashty, Gehan. Foreign News in Nine Arab Countries. (in: Communication and Development Review. Teheran, vol. 2, n° 2, Summer 1978, pp. 23-25).

This study presents a content analysis of news in 1977 from newspapers in nine different Arab countries. The findings are as follows: (1) the percentage of news from Arab states is higher than the percentage of news from any other areas; (2) the percentage of international news from First world countries is higher than that from the Second and Third World countries; and (3) more information flow takes place whenever economic relationships are strong and wherever there is congruence of political interests. According to the study, the heavier reliance on news from Western news agencies than from Second and Third World news agencies is due to political and economic reasons.

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199. Abdullah, Mohamad. Information Imbalance in Broadcasting in Malaysia. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975, 12 p.

The study indicates that Malaysia's balanced information dissemination through the broadcasting media is indicative of a planned approach with a view to achieving set goals and national objectives. If there is any imbalance at all it is planned to suit national development. Although broadcasting usually entertains, informs and educates, a reordering of priorities: the developmental needs of Malaysia have led to inform, educate and entertain.

200. Alam, Khorshed. New World Information Order: Technological Choices for the Developing Countries. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Media for Development in Co-operation with the Bangalore University, Bangalore, 30 November-5 December 1980. 4 p.

This paper identifies a fourfold gap which must be corrected before a new world information and communication order can be said to be operational. The types of imbalances are as follows: a great imbalance in the flow of information from the developing to the developed countries; imbalance in the content of information that flows from the developing coutries into the media of developed countries; imbalance in the distribution of communication resources in the developing and the developed countries; the technological gap between developing and developed countries in areas of communication technology. There are two aspects involved in establishing a new world information and communication order: conceptual issues and physical infrastructure. This paper deals at length with the physical infrastructure. The types of communication technology discussed include printing, radio broadcasting, television, satellite and computer technologies.

201. Ali, S. M. Depthnews - a Model for a Third World Feature Agency. Paper commissioned by the Edward R. Murrow Center of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, for its Conference on "The Third World and Press Freedom", New York, 11-13 May 1977. 9 p.

The report offers a proposal from the Press Foundation of Asia (PFA) for increasing the flow of information from Asia to the West. The author proposes a joint venture between PFA and professional bodies in the United States aimed at expanding the Depthnews service to North America and beyond. There are three inter-related sections of the report. It begins with the ten-year history of the PFA, which was founded in August 1967 by a group of leading Asian editors and publishers. After describing the organizational structure, the author gives a detailed summary of Depthnews service and its three offshoots: Depthnews Asia, Depthnews Special and Depthnews Science Service. The impact that the service has made on Asia's newspaper scene is also outlined with supporting facts and figures. Finally, the report presents the major features of a six-point plan for the extension of Depthnews service, with the objective of increasing the flow of information from Asia to the West.

202. Amunugama, Sarath. Information Imbalance: the Film in Sri Lanka. Paper for the AMIC Regional conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 14 p.

The author presents an analysis of the patterns of film imports, distribution and audience preference in Sri Lanka. The paper also identifies constraints preventing the emergence of a balanced film import and distribution system in the context of a growing national film industry. Finally, Amunugama deals with some policy considerations relevant to problems of information imbalance in Sri Lanka.

203. Amunugama, Sarath. News Exchange Among Asian Countries. Paper for the AMIC/Government of Sri Lanka Conference on News Exchanges Among Asian Countries, Colombo, 25-28 May 1981. 6 p.

This paper discusses the growing sophistication of infrastructure invested in by national news agencies and the accompanying problem of high tariffs. It offers several recommendations for amending tariff rates. The following aspects of news exchanges are also discussed; the role of news agencies in the context of national communications policies; infrastructure and technology required for inter and intra regional exchanges; content of news; research and training; and linkages with other regions.

204. Ang, Luke. Television News Exchange: an Assessment of the Southeast Asian Experiment. (in: *Media Asia*. Singapore, vol. 3, n° 3, 1976, pp. 180-182).

This article describes the ABU (Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union) news exchange programme. The news exchange co-ordination centre in Kuala Lumpur serves Radio Television Malaysia (RIM), Radio Television Singapore (RIS), Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI) and TV2 of South Pacific Television, Auckland, New Zealand. The guidelines for the programme are discussed, together with the advantages of this form of information exchange.

205. Anwar, Rosihan. The Function of the Press in the Development of Rural Areas. Paper read at the Seminar on Development of the Rural Press, Bali and Java, 13-20 October 1975. 8 p.

In discussing the Indonesian survey of the weekly *"Tandang"*, the author points out that the three fold functions of the press are to inform, educate and entertain. He also suggests that the rural press can meet the demands of education, albeit inadequately, in areas where there are no schools.

206. Arboleda, Amadio A. A Project Bears Fruit; Seven Years of the Asian Co-Publication Programme. Paper for the Unesco Regional Seminar on Commercial Factors Involved in Mass-Market Publishing, Singapore, 20-24 November 1978. 10 p.

Often a review of the history and operations of the co-publication programme in Asia. The author briefly outlines the publishing process, including acquisition and preparation and the editorial and production stages (design, layouts, typesetting, printing, binding).

207. Asian Broadcast News Workshop. Papers proceedings. Tokyo, 1971. Various pages.

Documents from a meeting organized by the International Broadcasting Institute* and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Foundation and attended by senior radio and TV news executives from Asia, Europe, North and South America, Africa and Oceania. The objectives of the workshop were to enable the participants from the ABU region to exchange information in order to pave the way for future co-operation as well as to encourage news broadcasters to seek ways of increasing the flow of TV and radio news in Asia, North America and Europe. Among the topics discussed at the workshop were the following: the current status and cost of news exchange via satellite to and from Asia; the current state of news in the different regions; and news judgement and selection.

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* The forerunner of the International Institute of Communications (IIC).

208. Asian-Pacific Television Conference, (4th). Taipei, Proceedings, 7-11 December 1981.

The main item on the agenda of this Conference was to study ways for the television industry of Asian and Pacific countries to make the best use of the new television technology of the 1980s. The three specific areas that were discussed were as follows: the development of teletext and its effect on the television industries; the trends and prospects of the development of communication satellites; and the feasibility of exchanging TV news and programmes in the region.

209. Baji, A. R. The Present State of Information Flow in India. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 5 p.

Drawing upon available data on the different mass media, this paper describes the existing state of information imbalance in India. It examines this imbalance from three view-points. Within the national framework, the imbalance can be seen from the comparatively low figures of radio and TV sets, cinema halls and newspaper circulation. Within the different regions of India itself, the imbalance can be seen from the neglect of the border regions and the imbalance of urban vs. rural information, elitist-oriented vs. masses-oriented information. On the international level, there is heavier coverage of news in Indian newspapers and radio bulletins, from outside Asia than Asia itself.

210. Bashiruddin, S. Information Flow in India. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia. Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 7 p.

This paper discusses the imbalance in the flow of information within India itself as well as between India and her Asian neighbours. It outlines the problems that create such a situation and offers solution for overcoming these obstacles to information flow.

211. Bashiruddin, S. Regional News Agencies as Catalysts to Development. The Associated News Service. (in: *Hyderabad*. Silver jubilee, 1949-1974. Hyderabad, 1974, pp. 39-42).

The article discusses the relevance of free flow of news, particularly at the local and regional level in a developing country. It describes the significance of a local and regional agency such as the Associated News Service, with its focus on local issues, and the relevance of development journalism.

212. BERNAMA (News Agency of the Federation of Malaysia). News Exchange - the Asean Experience. Paper presented at the 5th OANA General Assembly, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 3-6 November 1981. 8 p.

The paper provides a brief history of the Asean Exchange, its objectives and principles, the ground rules and mechanics of the operation, its achievements and impact on end-users, and its scope for the future.

213. Chaudhary. Anju. Comparative News Judgement of Indian and American Journalists. (in: *Gazette*. Amsterdam, vol. 20, n° 4 1974, pp. 233-247). Table.

The author finds that "Indian and United States newsmen use similar criteria in selecting news", but that newsworthiness is still "based on different combinations of news values" in the two countries.

The study suggests that "English language newspapers in democratic countries, even though they may be culturally quite dissimilar, use the same news values, and their newsmen use similar criteria in their news judgement". Differences are also noted.

214. Chitty, Naren. A New Role for the Department of Information. Draft Proposal. Colombo, Ministry of State, 1980. 9 p.

In the author's opinion, there are certain gaps in the country's media system which dislocate the flow of information between the Government and the people. As a result the needs of both the Government and the people are neglected. The areas which have to be developed are as follows: research, training, production, publication and planning. The past and present roles of the Department of Information are also discussed. The specific media which are analysed as to their effectiveness in disseminating information are the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation, the newspaper industry and television. The paper makes proposals for restructuring the following functions of the information department: public and press relations; campaign design and management; publication and marketing; production of materials; training, research and planning; and library/documentation services.

215. Chopra, Pran. Asian News Values. Paper for the Unesco Meeting of Experts on the Development of News Agencies in Asia, Colombo, 5-9 December 1977. 7 p.

An attempt is made to examine whether or not the values of the journalist influence his work and the nature of current values in journalism. The paper also reflects upon the cultural background of Asian Journalists and the degree to which this is favourable to the values of Western journalism. The question is raised as to how far the criteria and judgements an Asian journalist uses resemble or differ from those of a Western journalist.

216. Chu, Leonard L. The Flow of International News on Peking Television and in the People's Daily. Paper for Flow of Communication Workshop, East-West Communication Institute. Honolulu, May 1978, 39 p. Tables

This study compares the international news content of the Peking Television service (PTV) and the national People's Daily. The same six days for both media were selected for content analysis in 1977. The study is part of a six-country project.

On PTV, 12 of 14 items were carried for each half-hour newscast. Sources generally were not given. Domestic news accounted for 28.9% of the total of 76 news items, while the corresponding figure for international news was 71.1%. Domestic news breakdowns were as follows: economic-social: 36.4%; culture: 22%; weather: 22%; and military and politics: each 9.1%. Much of the international political news was, as in the People's Daily, concerned with ceremonial greetings and similar occasions.

More than three-fourths of the 54 international items dealt with China's relations with other countries, mostly in the Third World (71.5%) and the West (23.8%). "Politics" accounted for 77.8% of the international news, followed by sports at 11.1%. Equatorial Guinea and Niger were most frequently mentioned (mainly because of diplomatic visits during the sample period), followed by Japan and Burma. The United States did not appear on TV during the sample period. Two-thirds of the international news items occurred in China, 18.5% in Western countries, 11.1% in the Third World, and 3.7% in Communist countries.

The People's Daily is considered more important for news dissemination than television. News suppliers or sources were listed, which showed that 93.5% of the foreign news was provided by Hsin Hua, the China national news agency. Ten percent of the items were written by staff, and 3.7% were signed pieces. Only one article or 0.4% of the international news originatinated from a foreign source (quoting Time magazine and the Times of London).

"Politics" comprised 83.4% of the international news, while military, economic-social, cultural and sports items accounted for approximately 5 percent or less. Domestics news was broken down as follows: culture: 52.4%; economic-social questions: 28.6%; politics: 14.3%; and military: 2.4%. Again, there was high subject variation between domestic and international coverage.

The foreign areas covered included the Third World (36.2%), the Western countries (33.2%), the Communist nations (8%), or a combination of these three (22.6%). China was the centre of events, with 77.9% covering China's activities with other countries. Third World countries were reported the most frequently (61.2%), followed by Western (25.5%) and Communist (13.3%) countries. The United States was the most visible country (24 items), followed by Equatorial Guinea (23), the USSR (21), Japan (18) and Niger (18). Of the 199 foreign news items, 47.2% occurred in China, 27.1% in the West, 11.1% in the Communist World and 14.6% in a variety of countries.

The author characterizes international news coverage as "Sino-centricism": the focus was primarily on China, what happened in China, and collected and disseminated by China.

217. Clark, Peter M.; Mowlana, Hamid. Iran's Perception of Western Europe: A Study in National and Foreign Policy Articulation. (in: International Interactions. Chapel Hill, North Carolina, vol. 4, n° 2, 1978, pp. 99-123). Tables.

The authors' attempt to demonstrate how a national policy is articulated through the perception of an elite press in Iran. Specifically, the study concentrates upon two separate three-month periods in 1970 and 1974 to analyse Iran's perception of Western Europe, including Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries. Data are presented from both time period -- the pre and post oil crisis of 1973 -- so as to enable a comparison of dominant perceptions. Editorials in Iran's leading newspaper, Kayhan, were coded on the basis of selected variables representing various channels of Iran's perceptions and then analysed to chart shifting policy priorities and press coverage among Iranian elites. The results indicate a radically altered self-perception of both national development objectives and Iran's images of Western Europe.

218. Corea, Ernest. Should Newspapers in Asia be Freed? (in: Media Asia Singapore, vol. 1, n° 1, p. 7-11).

The article presents an Asian journalist's view of what press freedom should mean in Asia. In the author's opinion, critics of press freedom in Asia have been judging Asian newspapers against Western concepts and in terms of Western political and social norms. He discusses Western and Asian differences in the historical growth of the press and economic and political development. In conclusion, it is felt that at this stage it is not desirable for Asian newspapers to play a separate power-role.

219. Davis, Frederick T. America in the Indian Press: A Study of News Flow and Usage. Cambridge, Mass., Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1959. 78 p.

The notion of news flow to India was studied through the files of two Indian wire news agencies on fourteen dates during three months in January-April 1956. During the same period, thirty-four daily newspapers were analysed and compared with the corresponding agency files. The views of editors were obtained through a questionnaire. The following aspects of the question were studied: the sources of the flow of United States news to India; the usage of news in the daily press; the resulting picture of the United States; and the views of Indian editors on news flow and their recommended changes.

220. Dol, Ramli. Rural Development Information System in Malaysia. Paper presented at Seminar on Information System for Rural Development, Phuket,Thailand, 26-31 August 1978. 11 p.

This paper deals briefly with the rural development information system prevailing in the agricultural sector of the Peninsular Malaysia. The communication devices that are used to disseminate both direct and indirect information, including radio, television, extension services and information service mobile units are discussed. Some of the problems faced by the system are as follows: a credibility gap due to poor communications; lack of co-ordination; insufficient data; delayed information feedback; and staffing difficulties.

221. Eapen, K. E. News Agencies: The Indonesian Scene. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, 19, 1973, pp. 1-12).

Indonesia's news agency "Antara" was set up many years before Indonesian independence. In this article, the author describes "the news services system" which includes organizations which are also considered as sources of news service and information in the archipelago.

222. Glattbach, Jack. The State of Press in East Malaysia: A Short Survey for the South East Asia Press Centre and the Press Foundation of Asia. Kuala Lumpur, South East Asia Press Centre, 1970. 16 p.

The trend noted in this survey is for the newspaper industry in Sabah and Sarawak to get bigger but not necessarily better. In addition to the growing concentration of ownership in political hands, the information Press Division is gaining prominence as news gatherer and gatekeeper. There is a reliance on one international wire service for information while the services of the National News Agency (Bernama) are not fully utilized. The actual running of a newspaper is discussed as well as circulation and distribution, management, wages and editorial problems. In the recommendations, it is recognized that newspapers will have to break away from excessive dependence on the Information Division as an information source and establish their own means of gathering news and increasing local content. Appendixes tabulating circulation figures for the various newspapers are given.

223. Goonasekera, Anura. The Present State of Information Flow in Sri Lanka. Paper for AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia. Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 17 p.

The author describes the channels of information within Sri Lanka, the proportion of indigenous vs. imported information material used in the informational channels, and the factors that have a bearing on the present situation of information flow in the country. He concludes the influx of imported informational and entertainment material into channels of mass communication in Sri Lanka is not the result of any conscious decision on the part of the government but is rather a by-product of certain historical, cultural and economic factors. In a developing country such as Sri Lanka, the mass media will have to play an increasingly important role in the task of rapid development and national reconstruction. The importation of material for use in channels of mass communication should therefore be considered in the context of national needs. The question is not merely that of restoring a balance between indigenous and imported material, but involves carefully selecting information and entertainment material from abroad that could assist in the task of national development.

224. Grote, Christian. Information Imbalance in Asia: An Outsider's View. (in: Media Asia. Singapore, vol. 2 n° 2, 1975, pp. 103-108).

This article is based on observations made during the Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, from 21 to 25 April 1975. The author is critical of the debate and questions the very concept of information imbalance. In conclusion, he fears that the real problem of underdevelopment is being ignored.

225. Hearth, Mervyn. Book Distribution Problems in Southeast Asia. Paper for the Unesco Regional Seminar in Commercial Factors Involved in Mass-Market Publishing, Singapore, 20-24 November 1978. 17 p.

The paper discusses some of the book distribution problems in Southeast Asia related to limited markets, distribution channels and costs, methods of sale, tansport facilities and costs, postal despatches, book clubs, advertising and promotion, book fairs and exhibition, book exchange schemes and import and export questions.

226. Information Imbalance in Asia. (in: Special issue: Media Asia: An Asian Mass Communication Quarterly. Singapore, vol. 2, n° 3, 1975).

This special issue of Media Asia highlights some of the issues raised at the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, held in Kandy, Sri Lanka, from 21 to 25 April 1975. It contains a summary report of the participants on information imbalance in Asia and includes papers by: (1) Rao, Y.V. Lakshmana. "Information Imbalance in Asia: A Working Paper"; (2) Yoshida, Tadashi. "Flow of TV Programmes and News in Asia"; (3) Menon, R. Narayan. "Print Media are Concentrated in Urban Areas of Asia"; (4) Grote, Cristian. "Information Imbalance in Asia: An 'Outsider's' View"; (5) Rosario, Florangel Z. "Some Substantive and Methodological Issues"; (6) Tsui, Anthony. "Hong Kong's Strong Preference for Local Productions".

227. Henningham, J. P. Kyodo Gate-keepers: A Study of Japanese News Flow. (in: *Gazette.* Amsterdam, vol. 25, n° 1, 1979, pp. 23-30).

This study examines news selection by the Kyodo news service English wire editor. The findings show that wide disparities exist between the news emphases of Kyodo's English services and those of the Japanese service. Although the English service gave much the same attention to domestic, economic, scientific, labor union and police stories as did the Japanese service, it overemphasized events of an international nature and underemphasized items about domestic politics, education and culture. The Kyodo editors had basic news priorities similar to those of United States wire editors. The editors presented different kinds of stories to foreign readers than to the Japanese public.

228. Heumann, Joe. (Editor of the Special Issue). (in: *Middle East Review*, Combined editions of volumes XII and XIII, n° 4 and 1, Summer and Fall 1980. 73 p.

The entire issue of this review is devoted to the media systems in selected Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Libya and Israel. Drew McDaniel discusses the political aspects of the media in the Arab States while Donald Browne explores the ways in which Arab broadcasting should be interpreted. Three studies focus on media in specific Arab States. Douglas A. Boyd describes the traumatic response among the Saudi power groups when modern communication systems became established in that country. John Gartley's essay on Libyan broadcasting shows how the national media directs its messages to all of its neighbours in the most efficient manner. Included in this special issue are five essays that examine Western media coverage of Middle East affairs. Leon Hadar focuses on the *New York Times* while Douglas Feith analyses the ways in which editorial preconceptions may affect newspapers' interpretations of specific events. Terence Prittie covers the changing perspective of British press reporting of Midle East events. Joe Heumann reports on United States television network coverage of the Iranian takeover of the American Embassy.

229. Hitchcock, David I. Provincial Press and National Development in Malaysia and the Philippines. Singapore, Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC), 1973. 60 p.

This is a cross-cultural study to determine the development role performance of the English language provincial newspapers in these two countries. A total of sixty-five issues of twenty-two papers were examined, from August 1969 to February 1970, in seventeen provincial cities and towns of the Philippines and Malaysia. The author concludes that most of the newspapers were not carrying out their development roles.

230. Huq, Ekramul. Present State of Information Flow in Bangladesh. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 6 p.

The paper describes the situation of the radio, press, television and film in Bangladesh. Remedial measures are suggested for problems confronting the mass media, including the following: (1) periodic surveys to identify needs and interests of the audiences of all the media; (2) promotional efforts directed towards increasing the size of the audience; (3) inclusion of more client-oriented programmes; (4) organized efforts at various levels to increase the number of newspapers in the region; and (5) exchanges of media personnel as well as extensive local training facilities.

231. Jara, Manolo B. Exchange of Feature Materials in Asia. Paper for the Unesco Meeting of Experts on the Development of News Agencies in Asia, Colombo, 5-9 December, 1977. 4 p.

The basic premise of this paper is the urgent need to increase and facilitate the flow of news in Asia. As a step towards strengthening regional news coverage, the organisation of Asian News Agencies members agreed to exchange news, especially feature items. Problems arising from a wider and more effective exchange of news are listed.

232. Jones, Clement; Warren, Bruce. Report on a Survey of Indonesian Newspapers. Press Survey Organization, 1974. 74 p.

This report is based on a survey of newspapers carried out by the Press Survey Organization in five selected areas (Bandung, Banda Aceh, Surabaya, Bangarmasin and Manado). It includes five sections: (1) Summary of the report; (2) Survey objectives and organization; (3) Details of survey methods; (4) An appraisal of the provincial press from two viewpoints: the business view and the editorial view; (5) The future of the press. A section containing notes on a general management training syllabus is appended.

233. Kalimullah, A. F. The Present State of Information Flow in Pakistan. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 9 p.

The author argues for the usefulness of co-operation between the developed nations in sharing their resources with the countries of Asia, such as Pakistan. He holds that the concept of free flow of information has so far generally worked to the advantage of the more industrially advanced countries. Asians possess the expertise to handle communications devices but they lack the resources to acquire or build the means of mass communications which are so urgently needed. Steps should be taken so that the developed nations can share their resources with the Asian countries.

234. Karamchandani, Lal. Communicating in a Rural Continent. Paper for the Convention on Mass Communication for a Participant Public, Penang, 1974. 4 p.

This paper examines the problems confronting the communicator in India in his efforts to disseminate information. The sheer size of the Indian continent is a major difficulty, because of its diverse cultures, religions and languages and the fact that some parts of it are still inaccessible. There is also a lack of hard information, on the one hand, and an overload of publicity material, on the other. Sometimes, channels and messages are dictated by communication researchers in their ivory towers who are not even aware that their communication strategy does not work. In addition, the communicator often lacks financial resources, adequate channels of communication and sufficient knowledge about rural extension workers.

235. Kawatake, Kazuo. Television News in the Asian Region: An International Comparative Study. (in: HBF Newsletter. Hoso-Bunka Foundation; Japan, 11, November 1980, pp. 26-38).

In this study the status of television news in Asia was surveyed in 1979 by means of a Public Opinion Research Institute questionnaire, with a fuller survey planned for 1980. Content information was obtained for two days in 1979, which coincided with the Havana Non-Aligned Summit meeting.

Findings indicate that most people get their information from radio. Television is most important in urban areas, and in such places as the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong and Indonesia. TV news services in Asia suffer from the "lack of international news-gathering and delivery resources". Foreign news ranged from 30 to 40% (in Japan it was about 20%). The percentage of world news from Asia on Asian services ranged from 5% in India, Sri Lanka and Hong Kong to 25% in Malaysia and the Philippines.

Visnews (the most important service) and UPITN were the only sources of visual foreign news for most countries, with Japan and Thailand also receiving CBS News. With the exception of the Republic of Korea, no Asian television service in the survey had resident correspondents abroad. Only Japan and Hong Kong received satellite service, although Thailand received non-regular satellite transmission. Bangladesh was the only country not receiving Western visual news. Breakdowns were made in terms of hard and soft news, foreign and domestic news, and by country.

236. Keune, Reinhard (ed.) Television News in a North-South Perspective: Reports-Documents-Recommendations of the Third International Broadcast News Workshop, ABU/FES, Jakarta, February 1981. Bonn, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 1981. 180 p.

This is a comprehensive collection of speeches, papers and recommendations presented at the Third International Broadcast News Workshop. It offers an example of concrete and practical efforts aimed at the solution of communication problems such as television news exchange in the Third World countries. Two special papers were discussed at this conference: one dealing with the legal aspects of the international flow of information, and the other with electronic news gathering. The book provides refreshing reading on some of the more serious efforts being made to alleviate the current imbalance in global flow of news and information.

237. Keune, Reinhard; Fontgalland, Guy de (eds.). Television News Exchange in Asia: A Case Study Prepared by Yrjo Lansipuro, Ibrahim Shahzaden (and) Luke Ang in association with Horst Bode of the Asian Broadcasting Union. Singapore, Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC), 1976. 77 p.

Following a proposal made at the second ABU News workshop in Tehran, held in 1975, a three-member survey team of broadcast journalists from the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU) and the Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU) was set up to look into the feasibility of introducing news exchange between ABU members and other broadcasting unions. During their ten-week journey, the team visited thirteen countries and more than twenty active or associated ABU members. The findings of the survey team and a summary of conclusions of ABU News Workshops held in Tokyo, Cologne and Tehran are succinctly presented.

238. Kim Kyu-Whan. Information Imbalance in Asia: A Korean Case. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 11 p.

In this paper, two aspects of the problems of Korean newspapers are cited: the relatively high degree of preference for foreign news in Korean newspapers; and the seemingly discriminatory or selective patterns shown by Korean papers in editing foreign news. Foreign news preferences in South Korea are analysed as well as the "Press Colony" phenomenon and regional differences in foreign news. It is suggested that OANA (Organisation of Asian News Agencies), the organization responsible for the flow of information in the Asian region, will make a significant contribution towards increasing news related to Asia.

239. Kliesch, Ralph E. News Media Presence and Southeast Asia. (in: Journalism Quarterly. Iowa City, vol. 57, n° 2, Summer 1980, pp. 255-261).

This article is a study of foreign correspondents in the Southeast Asian countries of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia.

A relative handful of the world's nations are directly involved in the international collection of news, while vast regions of the Third World have little or no direct news-seeking contact with one another. Not a single journalist from Africa or Latin America is present in the four nations. Nor does this area include anyone posted to Africa or Latin America.

By far the most heavily covered country of the region is Thailand, which acts as a window to Indochina. However, it lacks a national news agency and its relatively poor economic conditions tend to limit Thai foreign correspondent's presence abroad. Singapore ranks second for foreign journalists. Malaysia is the second most important foreign newsgatherer, but ranks last as a base for correspondents. The most populous yet the poorest country of the group, Indonesia, ranks third in attention from the outside world. It is either third of last as a foreign newsgatherer.

The strongest journalistic relationships of these four Southeast Asian nations are, first, with a few countries of the First World, and second, with relatively immediate neighbours. Total interaction with the Socialist countries is limited to four nations: the USSR, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic and China.

Interaction within Asia is lopsided with 42% of all correspondents covering these four countries from Japanese and Hong Kong media. Nearly half of the journalists of the four countries are posted in Southeast Asia proper.

Foreign attention to the region originates primarily in Japanese and United States news media. Overseas representation in all four countries is limited to the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and Hong Kong.

Of the nations studied, only Malaysia showed full reciprocal attention to its regional neighbours. The study shows heavy interrelationships between Southeast Asia and East Asia, West Europe and North America. The mutual concern between South Asian and Southeast Asian news media, which only involves a total of six full-time correspondents is also noted.

240. Kulkarni, V.G. News Flow: An East Asian Overview. Paper for the Unesco Meeting of Experts on the Development of News, Colombo, 5-9 December, 1977. 13 p.

The author provides a general overview of the resources and structure of news-gathering organizations in East Asia. The first section describes the existing news agencies in the region. The second section covers broadcasting. An analysis of the quality and quantity of news flow within the region and with the West is made in the third section. Finally, concluding section suggests that an Asian news agency is feasible only if the governments concerned are willing to tolerate criticism by a "credible" Asian agency which is managed by independent professionals who are not government mouthpieces.

241. Lee-Reoma, Siu-chu. The Translation Gap and the Flow of News. London (in: WACC Journal. London, 25, January 1978, pp. 13-17).

The study shows that news translators play an important role in "screening the inflow of news, new ideas and concepts from foreign countries." They are deemed responsible for "interpreting foreign ideas in a local context for local readers". They "control" the inflow of news from international news agencies to developing countries as well as "provide" most of the foreign news to the press.

The author studied news translation in five Asian countries: Japan, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore. Only Hong Kong and Singapore did not have centralized national news agencies translate and distribute news. The procedure of translation was similar in all the countries studies.

One of the findings of the research was that Japanese news translators had their own specialized fields and were capable of writing "analytical stories and features". News translators in the other four countries, as the author points out, tended to be "non-specialists" who did "straight tanslation".

242. Lent, John A. A Reluctant Revolution Among Asian Newspapers. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, 18, 1972, pp. 1-23).

The main point developed in this article is that Asian newspapers are as on the verge of a revolution but yet are unable to attain a modern media system. The author describes what he feels to be the major obstacles: the lack of press freedom in Asia; economic difficulties resulting in a lack of raw materials to sustain the media; and lastly, low literacy and education levels which cannot assure adequate readership for printed media.

243. Lent, John A. (ed.). The Asian Newspapers' Reluctant Revolution. Ames, Iowa, Iowa State University Press, 1971. 373 p.

The book combines a historical and a contemporary description of the newspapers in fifteen Asian nations. The contributors consist of ten Asian and eight United States scholars. It is a critical analysis of the patterns of newspaper press development within specific countries. As the authors demonstrate certain common patterns are shared by these newspapers. First of all, the Western origins of the press in Asia are obvious. A second observation relates to the influence of Western newspapers on the vernacular press. Finally, the past linkage between press and propaganda is discussed.

244. Lent, John A.: Vilanilam, John V. (eds.). The Use of Development News: Case Studies of India, Malaysia, Ghana and Thailand. Singapore, Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre, 1979. 110 p.

This monograph is the first comparative content analysis of the use of development information by print and broadcast media in Asian and African countries. The following authors are contributors: (1) John A. Vilanilam. "The Meaning of Development"; (2) John A. Lent. "The Evolution of Development Communications: A Brief History"; (3) John V. Vilanilam. "Ownership Versus Development News Content: An Analysis of Independent and Conglomerate Newspapers of India"; (4) Hamina Dona Mustafa. "A Comparative Analysis of the Use of Development News in Three Malaysian Dailies During 1974"; (5) Emmanuel Osae-Asare. "The Ghana Press and National Development: A Comparative Content Analysis of Development News in the National Daily Newspapers and the Wire Service, April-September 1974"; (6) Oranuj Yunjanondh. "A Content Analysis of Newscasts of Three Radio Stations in Thailand", July-August 1977".

245. Liu, Han C; Gunaratne, Shelton A. Foreign News in Two Asian Dailies. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, 18, 1972, pp. 37-41).

This article presents a comparison of the foreign news coverage of the two elite newspapers in Ceylon and Taiwan. A random sample of twelve issues of the Ceylon Daily News was taken for the year 1970, along with a similar sample of the Central Daily News for the year 1967. Results of the findings are given.

246. Mankekar, D. An Open Society and a Free Press. Paper for the University of Mysore-Janmabhoomi Trust Endowment Lecture Series, Mysore (India), 1974. 16 p.

In spelling out the role and responsibility of the press in the developing countries, the author reminds the render that the press has the additional commitment of sharing with the government the burden of promoting national goals such as national integration and economic development. He outlines the advantages of a free press and an open society, criticizes the Indian press for its lethargy and timidity, and calls for courageous investigative journalism to enable the press to play a more effective role in the country. Mankekar concludes with the suggestion that a Centre for Higher Education in Journalism should be established in order to conduct research on Indian journalism and elaborate curricula and standards for journalism schools.

247. Menon, Narayan. Information Imbalance in the Print Media in Asia. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 14 p.

A proposal for a basic solution to the problem of imbalance in the Asian context is discussed in this paper, which highlights the role mass and print media can play in ensuring its effectiveness. Basic reasons for the quantitative imbalance in the production of books and periodicals in Asia are identified and suggestions are made for remeding the problem of information imbalance in the print media.

248. Mercado, Orly S.; Buck, Elizabeth B. Media Imperialism in Philippine Television. (in: Media Asia. Singapore, vol. 6, no 2, 1981, pp. 93-99).

The article gives a definition of media imperialism, citing leading theorists such as Galtung, Schiller, Nordenstreng, Katz, Wedll and Tunstall. It discusses the reasons for the domination of United States programmes on Philippine television: they are cheap compared to locally produced fare; they have a universal appeal; and are constant supply. The authors call for a comprehensive communication policy to limit the amount of imported programmes.

249. Mitchell, John. Information Imbalance in Asia: The Hong Kong Situation. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 11 p.

Background information and an overview of the media situation in Hong Kong is provided, including a discussion of the press, printing and publishing industries, television, radio and government information services. The author concludes that in the absence of available data, it is difficult to assess the influence and impact of information flow in Hong Kong. However, he maintains that there is no imbalance of information since the Chinese newspapers and the Chinese broadcasting channels carry a relatively high proportion of local information.

250. Mitra, Asok. Information Imbalance in Asia. Paper for the AMIC Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 10 p.

The paper examines two trends that threaten to deepen and widen information imbalance in Asia: further extension and strengthening of the multi-nationals and greater reliance on the computer for business and other activities. It goes on to explain five kinds of information imbalance in the Asian region.

251. Mowlana, Hamid. Technology versus Revolution: Communication in the Iranian Revolution. (in: *Journal of Communication*. Philadelphia, vol. 24, n° 3, Summer 1979, pp. 107-112.

The study of the Iranian revolution and the flow of news and political messages underlines the importance of understanding on total communication system in another culture. The author discusses the conflict between the official culture of the government, which he believes was dominated by the Western media systems, and the traditional culture of the masses rooted in Iranian national and religious traditions. The traditional institutions by which the masses obtained their information and through which the revolution was accomplished, contrasted sharply with the conventional news media channels.

252. Nihon, Shimbun Kyokai. Community Development and the Press. Tokyo, NSK (in: *Asian Programme Series*, n° 5, 1969, 124 p.). Illustrations. Map. Bibliography.

This volume contains papers and speeches made at the seminar on "Community Development and the Press" held at Kobe in October 1968. The main focus of the seminar was on the efforts made by various Asian countries towards democratic and self-motivated community development. Factors impeding such efforts were examined as well as the role of the press in community movements.

253. Nihon, Shinbun Kyokai. The Survey of Foreign News Coverage. Report of Nihon Shinbun Kyokai at the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, Tokyo, 1981. (Japanese). Tables.

This extensive report, in Japanese, includes tables of percentages of foreign news coverage of Japanese newspapers, television and news agencies. Seven major Japanese newspapers, four television station (NHK general, NHK educational, TBS and NTV), four international news agencies, and one Japanese news agency are surveyed. For the data presented on foreign news subjects the countries are divided into the following regions: the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa, West Europe, East Europe and the USSR, North America, Latin America and Oceania.

254. Nnaemeka, Tony. Foreign News Flow in Three Island Press Systems: Pre- and Post-Independence Flow Structures. (in: *Communications and Development Review*. Teheran, vol. 2, n° 2, September 1978, pp. 12-17). Tables.

Three assumptions about changes in news flow patterns in pre- and post-independence time periods are examined in this study. The hypotheses are that foreign news volume in domestic media will increase dramatically with independence, that there will be more of a "world view" and less of a colonial "metropolis" news coverage pattern, and that post-independence political structures produce changes in the national media systems news philosophy that are consistent with the international objectives of the national political system.

The author used pre- and post-independence content analysis data from Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Western Samoa, with respective independence dates of 1970, 1975 and 1962.

The hypotheses were generally supported by the data presented, although Nnaemeka cautions that the limited number of cases examined does not justify definite statements.

255. Nnaemeka, Tony; Richstad, Jim. Approaches to International News Flow Studies. Singapore, Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre, 1979. 32 p.

The paper presents the state of theoretical and empirical developments in communication research on international news flow. The methodologies involved in data collection and analysis strategies are also analysed. In addition, the technical limitations of doing policy-oriented research of this nature are considered. In connection with this, the authors have drawn upon their experience at the East-West Communication Institute, where they conducted research on a three-year news flow project.

256. Nnaemeka, Tony; Richstad, Jim. Internal Controls and Foreign News Coverage: Pacific Press Systems. (in: Communication Research. Beverly Hills, vol. 8, n° 1, January 1981, pp. 97-135. Tables

This study focuses on the domestic extramedia variables in foreign news coverage in press systems of Pacific basin countries. Two data sets -- in addition to content analysis data -- are used: first, the classic Rosengren extra-media variables and, second, the structural/organizational characteristics of media organizations. The objective of the study is to determine the similarities and differences in internal social conditons in national press systems, and to explore linkages between "the extracted dimensions and patterns of foreign news coverage and editorial emphasis". Among the domestic extra-media variables included in the study were population size, literacy level, foreign residents, potential foreign news public, urbanization, information establishment and political philosophy. Content analysis data were taken from the Pacific Basin Flow of News Study.

The findings indicate a strong association between the economic development of a newspaper and editorial attention to events in the developed and developing worlds. The study does not support earlier research which found that the economics of media organizations was the most important differentiating variable of press performances, especially on "conflict-reporting" attributes. By extending the analysis of press systems from publicly and privately financed systems to developing Third World societies, the study finds that the degree of centralization of institutional controls rather than economic factor may be more important in conflict-reporting.

Factor analysis is used to bring many different press systems into a single framework. The authors note that a clearer picture of international news flow can be achieved "by enlarging and systematizing the scope of comparative press systems research beyond the traditional socialist/capitalist news perspective" and by going beyond content data to internal extra-media factors.

257. Nnaemeka, Tony; Richstad, Jim. Structured Relations and Foreign News Flow in the Pacific Region. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. 26, n° 4, 1980, pp. 235-257). Tables.

Using Galtungian centre-periphery hypotheses, the authors examine the effects of colonial ties on news flow in the Pacific Islands. The data are from a one-week content analysis of foreign news coverage in nineteen daily and weekly newspapers in the Pacific region in 1976. Overall results showed the familiar pattern of primary emphasis on events in North America and Western

Europe, with little attention being paid to Africa, Asia and Latin America. About one half of the events reported in the South Pacific originated within the region.

The hypothesis that news patterns will vary according to colonial-structured political groupings is supported in this study. Most of the statistically significant correlations are positive across the same group, and negative across groups, particularly in the United States and British areas of the Pacific Islands. The French Pacific group, however, does not follow this pattern.

A second hypothesis of Galtung on reporting in periphery countries of "their" centres received substantial support among the colonial-structured United States, British and French Pacific Islands. This was particularly true in the non-independent areas, and supported to a "considerable extent" in the independent regions. Findings suggest, however, that there is a possible underlying structural change now underway, which favours "nontraditional" centres of news attention.

Most of the news flow differential is in favour of centre countries, which lends credence to another Galtung hypothesis. The final hypothesis, that there would be little periphery-periphery flow, is supported also.

In sum, findings show that colonial-structured political networks are still important factors in Pacific Islands news flow, but that these patterns may be changing.

258. Panday, Narenda Raj. The Present State of Information Flow in Nepal. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference in Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 5 p.

The paper describes the information flow in two directions; namely, the flow of information and entertainment into Nepal from other countries and from

Nepal to other countries. The proportion of indigenous versus imported materials in Nepalese media is also examined. Agents actively engaged in the flow of information are identified as broadcasting, press, films, government information and culture. The author concludes that the flow of information into the country is more important than the flow of information out of the country.

259. Pavia, Jose L. The Role of News Agencies in Promoting and Enhancing Development of ASEAN Region. Manila, Philippines News Agency, 1977. 6 p.

This paper discusses the role of the Philippines News Agency in enhancing and promoting the development of the Philippines as well as the need for an ASEAN News Agency. It lists suggestions and thoughts which may be helpful in establishing an ASEAN News Agency.

260. Penaranda, Benjamin. The ASEAN Journalist in Transition. Paper for the Conference of ASEAN Journalists. General Assembly, Manila, 1977. 2 p.

This brief discussion on the need for a new kind of journalist in the ASEAN countries calls for a new breed of journalist to play his part in helping to communicate development messages to the people in a developing country. The Confederation of ASEAN Journalists is a grouping of journalists from countries with similar aims and similar problems. The author states that to do their jobs efficiently, the material and professional status of ASEAN journalists has to be raised. Although the latest technology has arrived in this part of the world, the latest in communication has yet to come.

261. Pugne, Melina. A Content Analysis of Eight Major Newscasts of Five Television Channels. The Institute of Mass Communication, University of Philippines, 1970. 50 p.

The study analyses whether TV fulfilled one of its major responsibilitie in reporting objective, accurate and adequate news. The methodology involves monitoring, tape recording and analysis of the audio as well as visual aspects of the newscasts.

262. Purohit, Vinayak (ed.) The Press and the People. Madras, the Christian Literature Society for the Ecumenical Christian Center at Bangalore,1973. 62 p.

A compilation of papers presented by journalists for their Seminar, in Bangalore, 25-28 May 1972. This book summarizes the history, problems and challenges of the Indian Press. As a whole, the ten articles dwell on the importance of the historical, political, economic (i.e. poverty) and socio-cultural (i.e. communalism and illiteracy) variables on the present state of newspapers in India.

263. Qureshi, Fazal. Asian News Agencies: Strategy for Link-Up. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Media for Development in Co-operation with the Bangalore University, Bangalore, 30 November-5 December 1980. 22 p.

The problems of the lack of direct news flow between Asian countries is the subject of this paper. As a result of indirect exchange, distorted views reach Asian readers through Western news agencies. The author cites successful examples of news networks recently established: the Caribbean News Agency, the Non-Aligned Pool, etc. In Asia itself there are eighteen news agencies which suffer from a lack of modern technical facilities, transmission high costs, the lack of trained personnel and poor finances, all of which result in a low rate of exchange of news. The author presents his proposal for an Asian News Agency Network which would transcend politics and provide a channel for exchange of news on issues of importance for each participating country.

264. Rao, Y. V. Lakshmana. Development of the Rural Press in Asia: A Subjective Assessment. Paper presented at the Seminar on Development of the Rural Press, Bali and Java, 13-20 October 1975. 5 p.

The author makes a distinction between three categories of press: National Press, Provincial Press and Rural Press. He outlines certain assumptions and questions as well as suggestions. Reference is made to certain educational, economic and social factors which must be taken into account in promoting continous dialogue among those who are directly involved in journalism and press matters and with those who have knowledge and expertise in other fields.

265. Rao, Y. V. Lakshmana. Information Imbalance in Asia. Working paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 6 p.

The paper points out that free flow of information is perhaps the most significant component in the concept of the right to communicate. It describes briefly each of the eight assumptions presented including the various issues involved. The author identifies the "two parties" which are the main performers in the continuing drama of information flow: those who export their informational and entertainment material, and those who are mainly at the receiving end. He suggests that the countries of Asia would do well to join the efforts of all those involved in information production, processing and dissemination, and achieve a consensus with the rest of the world when the question of information imbalance is brought up in international fora.

266. Rosario, Florangel Z. Information Imbalance: Some Substantive and Methodological Issues. (in: Media Asia. Singapore, vol. 2 no 2, 1975, pp.109-111).

This article concentrates on methodological issues involved in assessing information imbalance. The author considers the following problems: the disparity between urban and rural centres in terms of media penetration; the lack of effective monitoring systems to assess changes in political, social, economic conditions and to relate these to changes in information policies; the lack of long range planning; the lack of data banks on media statistics; the fact that most countries in Asia have a "top down" mass media system; and the social and political impact of imported programmes.

267. Sargent , Lesli. Information Flow Patterns in Villages of Rural Malaysia. Paper for Pulau Pinang: Mass Communication School of Humanities, University of Sains Malaysia, 1975. 37 p.

The paper surveys the information flow patterns in six Malaysian communities representing the three racial groups of Malays, Chinese and Indians. One of the findings is that information flow in the villages is inhibited by the lack of funds to buy newspapers and books, problems of physical isolation and the preference for entertainment over information.

268. Sathirakul, Kamthon; Limaksorn, Lamiad. Commercial Factors Involved in Mass-Market Publishing. Paper for the Unesco Regional Seminar on Commercial Factors Involved in Mass-Market Publishing, Singapore, 20-24 November 1978. 38 p.

The authors discuss the present publishing situation in general, in the developing countries, and specifically in the Southeast Asian region. The following commercial factors involved in mass-market publishing are outlined:

readers, literacy, the reading habit, buying capacity, reader's tastes and interests, printing facilities, printing paper, distribution systems, libraries, writers, costs of book production, etc.

269. Schramm, Wilbur. International News Wires and Third World News in Asia. Hong Kong, Centre for Communication Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 1978. 95 p.

This book presents empirical data pertinent to the Unesco debate on Third World news flow. The analysis is based on sixteen prestige Asian newspapers, four international news agencies and seven national agencies. The following aspects of news circulation are studied: (a) what the newspapers published about their own countries; (b) what the news wires picked up and circulated about these countries; (c) what newspapers in other Third World countries took from the wires and printed; and finally (d) what readers in these countries read in the news available to them. The research results show that Asian papers are essentially local, reflecting the interests and needs of their audience. They show no greater interest in developmental news than do Western media. The author suggests that Asian journalists handle political development stories better than economic development news.

270. Schramm, Wilbur, International News Wires and Third World News in Asia. (in: Communications and Development Review. Teheran, vol. 2, n° 2, September 1978, pp. 32-39. Tables.

This study focuses on news about developing countries carried by the major news agencies to the newspapers of developing countries in Asia, and the amount of that news that was actually used by the newspapers. The author finds that much more news about developing countries was carried by the news wires than was used by the newspapers, which leads him to conclude that the quantity of news about other developing countries is not a problem.

The study consists of a content analysis during a week in late 1977, of the Associated Press, Reuters, United Press International and Agence France-Presse, Asian wires out of Hong Kong and fourteen newspapers from the Third World.

The findings showed that 76.4% of non-local Third World news came to the newspapers from the four news agencies, and that almost half of the wire services' stories concerned either Third World countries alone (24.7%) or Third World countries with other countries (24.2%). Leading subject categories on the wires were as follows: relations between countries (36%) economics (15%); domestic politics and government (11%); wars and political violence (7%); crime or courts (4%) and accidents and disasters (5%). The news patterns of the newspapers were found to be "strikingly similar". A Composite Wire offered 100 Third World stories a day, while a Composite Daily used 25 stories a day. Hence usage was far less than what was available. In addition, wide individual variations are noted. Schramm does further analysis on Asia as a region and the news of one specific country throughout the sample period.

271. Schramm, Wilbur; Atwood, L. Erwin. Circulation of News in the Third World: A Study of Asia. Hong Kong, Chinese University Press, 1981. 360 p.

The authors study the flow of Third World news from its origin to the items reprinted by newspapers and to the readers themselves. The study, which was conducted in December 1977, analysed news content of nineteen Asian daily newspapers in eight different languages, four international news agencies (AP, UPI, Reuters and Agence France-Presse) and the New China News Agency wire services delivered to Asian clients. The readership survey, however, is limited to readers of one newspaper in the Philippines. The major conclusions of this study are that the circulation of news in Third World Asia cannot be understood entirely in terms of the international news agencies, that international news agencies are probably doing a better job quantitatively than qualitatively, and that the quality and quantity of news in the Third World are very much related to their own national news agencies.

272. Shankaraiah, Ch. Differential Patterns of Communication in Two Indian Villages. (in: Sinha, P.R.R. (ed.) Studies in Extension Education, Hyderabad, National Institute of Community Development, 1972, pp. 86-95).

This study was undertaken to provide insight into the actual flow of information and existing differential patterns of information and communication. The findings in this study could be of great help in deciding on specific communication strategies for different areas and villages which are at different stages of development.

273. Siddichal, Somchit. The Present State of Information Flow in Thailand. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 20 p.

The author examines the following aspects of the radio and television systems in Thailand: broadcast regulations; broadcasting service and programmes; equipment and financing; professional training; and regional and overseas services. He also discusses questions related to a nationwide network and the regional stations efforts to initiate their own programmes tailored to local needs and interests. The results of a content analysis of six Thai newspapers, based on a survey conducted in 1962, is also summarized, as well as information on the distribution of radio and TV sets in Thailand.

274. Sivaraksa, Sulak. Information Imbalance in the Printing Media in Siam. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1975. 5 p.

In describing the background of print media, the author identifies and discusses areas where imbalance of information still exists. He suggests that the growth of print media in the country can be accelerated through better distribution and improved editorial control, planning design and production.

275. Sobhan, Abdus. Flow of International News with special Emphasis on this Region. Paper for the AMIC/ Government of Sri Lanka Conference on News Exchanges Among Asian Countries, Colombo, 25-28 May 1981. 8 p.

The author's discussion of the MacBride Report leads him to conclude that there is no single criterion to measure imbalances in information flow since news values differ from country to country, from culture to culture, and between rural and urban areas. The findings of several research studies carried out in Bangladesh are analysed. Study or rural news reveals that it represents only 7-11% of total news reported. As for the inflow of international news, the Bangladesh SangbadSangstha (National News Agency) received the majority of news items from a foreign news agency (19,300 items in April 1981) and less than 500 items from other Asian news agencies. Other statistics are used to show that the established foreign agencies dominate the flow of information into Bangladesh. The author supports the establishment of the Development Information Network proposed by the United Nations Development Programme.

276. Sommerlad, E. Lloyd. Report on the Establishment of a National News Agency in Thailand. Paris, Unesco, 1964. 17 p.

This is a preliminary survey undertaken for the government of Thailand. It discusses the role a national news agency should perform, as well as its structure and relationship with the Government Information Service. The telecommunication facilities, newspaper industry and general information situation in Thailand are also described. In proposing a Thai National News Agency, the author outlines the structure, finance, staffing and communication facilities of such an agency.

277. Sommerlad, E. Lloyd. Television as an International News Medium: A Report Based on a Case Study in Malaysia. Paper presented at EWCI Flow of Information Workshop, Honolulu, 30 April-6 May 1978. 26 p.

The paper offers empirical analysis of the amount of international news presented on television in Malaysia. The English newscast (19-25 September 1977) and the News Magazine in English (22 September 1977) were recorded for analysis. In addition, the content of the leading English daily was also examined (19-26 September 1977) for purposes of comparison. The daily newscast in Bahasa, Malaysia was studied during the same period in order to highlight the difference between the two language newscasts with respect to the number of international news items. In his findings, the author discusses the strengths and limitations of television for news, Asian perceptions of television news, and the fact that television as news medium does not live up to its potential. He also points out the practical and technical constraints resulting in the failure of television in Asia to provide adequate international news coverage. Finally, the study includes a media profile, data on the broadcasting audience and a summary of government news policy in Malaysia.

278. Tiffen, Rodney. The News from Southeast Asia: the Sociology of Newsmaking. Singapore, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 1978. 206 p.

The author develops an analysis of the social processes involved in the making of news. His work is based mainly on interviews with over seventy foreign correspondents stationed in Southeast Asia. It examines such issues as career patterns, organizational demands, news values, source structures, and the attitudes and activities of Southeast Asian governments in influencing the content of news.

279. Wickremesinghe, C.E.L. Relations/Cooperation with Non-Aligned Press Pool and Prospects of an Asian News Exchange Network. Report for the Organization of Asian News Agencies (OANA) General Assembly, 4th, Jakarta, 22-26 January 1979, pp. 68-70.

The paper elaborates on the various developments that have taken place over a period of time with regard to the establishment of a more balanced information flow in Third World countries. It urges OANA members to try to secure from their governments the lowest possible communication tariffs based on the principle of incremental costs for providing communication facilities to news agencies. The author argues that efforts should be made to secure the leasing of communication channels in four-hour units to suit the financial circumstances of smaller news agencies. It is stressed that an Asian news agency there is a triple need for credibility, professionalism and competitiveness with international agencies.

280. Wong, Joseph; Wu, Joseph. Television News and Television Industry in Hong Kong. Hong Kong, Centre for Communication Studies, Chinese University of Hong Kong, 1978. 75 p.

This study is the outcome of a joint regional project to study the international flow of television news in the Pacific area. It presents an analysis of the situation in Hong Kong, focusing on the structure, state, problems and opportunities of its television industry. The nature, content, audience and format of television news are also examined. A comparison is made of television news with news covered by two major local newspapers.

281. Yoshida, Tadashi. The Flow of TV Programmes and News in Asia and the Problems Involved. Paper for the AMIC Regional Conference on Information Imbalance in Asia, Kandyu, Sri Lanka, 1975. 22 p.

This is basically an overview of the flow of TV programmes and news i Asia with a discussion of the problems involved, based on the experience of the programme exchange projects of the Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU). The problems include language and cultural diversity, customs and mail delays, copyright regulations, shortage of trained staff to handle exchanges, costs, as well as differences in the technical quality of programmes produced. The author outlines the solutions which the ABU has proposed to overcome such difficulties. He also deals with the use of broadcasting satellites in the various Asian countries and presents a breakdown of figures showing the frequency of transmission and reception as well as the contents of programmes broadcast. The paper concludes with some suggestions on how Asian countries can co-operate to encourage the flow of TV programmes and news.

EASTERN EUROPE

282. Artemov, V.; Semenov, V. Bi-Bi-Si: istorija, apparat, metody radiopropagandy (BBC - History, Mechanism and Methods of Radio Propaganda). Moscow, Iskusstvo Publishers, 1978. 256 p.

The authors describe the history of the development of the BBC. They define the radio propaganda of the BBC as colonialist and anti-communist. A detailed overview on the structure of the BBC is also provided. Conceptions such as "Balanced information" and "emotional information" are also discussed.

283. Biryukov, N. Burzhuaznoye televideniye i yego doktriny (Conceptions of Bourgeois Television). Moscow, Mysl Publishers, 1977. 278 p.

This book consists on nine chapters: (1) The development of television in Western countries; (2) Television in the system of mass information and propaganda in the capitalist countries; (3) The structure of TV organizations in Western countries; (4) The bourgeois influence of TV in capitalist countries; (5) The ideological basis of Western TV; (6) Research methods in Western TV; (7) The myth of objectivity in Western TV; (8) The role of "Mass Culture" in the TV programmes of capitalist countries; (9) The doctrine of "free flow of information" and foreign propaganda via TV.

284. Bogdanov, R.; Kokoshin, A. S SH A: Informatsiya i vneshnyaya politika (USA: Information and Foreign Policy). Moscow, Nauka Publishers, 1979. 310 p.

The first chapter of this book analyses the role of information in the foreign policy making process in the United States. The second chapter includes a critical study of different theoretical conception of United States foreign policy. The role of information and communication in foreign policy are dealt with in the third chapter. Finally, the fourth chapter examines the information practices in leading governing bodies responsible for foreign policy in the United States. The book is primarily theoretical in perspective. It presents a far-reaching analysis of the interrelationship between information and foreign policy.

285. Bunzlova, Alice. Mezinarodni informacni rad (International Information) Praga, Vydavatelstvi a nakladatelstvi Novinar, 1982. 145 p.

This publication promotes the idea and the need for a new international information order. It analyses the most important documents adopted at both international and national levels, describes the situation of the mass media in the developing countries, as well as the activities of Unesco, with particular reference to the IPDC. Bunzlova also critically evaluates the official viewpoints of the United States and other Western countries, especially with regard to their opinions on the present role of journalists.

286. Bunzlova, Alice. Proc novy mezinarodni informacni rad (Why a New International Information Order?). Praga, Sesity novinare, Novinar, 1981, pp. 37-60.

A fundamental study of the major aspects of the new international information order; in particular, those relating to journalism.

287. Bunzlova, Alice. Tiskova agentura jako nastroj ideologickeho boje. (The News Agency as an Instrument of Ideological Struggle). Praga, Knihovnicka novinare, Novinar, 1980. 180 p.

The main focus of this book is on the activities of news agencies throughout the world, which are examined in the context of a new information order.

288. Drach, V. Vazhnyi aspekt deyatelnosti Unesco. (An important aspect of Unesco Activities) (in: Mezhdunarodnaya zhizn, n° 11, Moscow, 1981, p. 71 ff.)

Within the framework of a general analysis of Unesco activities, the "mass media" and "scientific and technical information" as well as their use in the interests of peace and social progress are thoroughly investigated.

289. Geidel, Heidemarie; KleinWächter, Wolfgang. Neue internationale Informationsordnung - Ziele, Gundsätze und Wage (New International Information Order - Aims, Principles and Ways). (in: Horizont. Berlin, 1982, n° 9, pp. 8-9).

In analysing the existing inequalities, imbalances and dependent relations in the system of international information and communication, the authors come to the conclusion that the establishement of a new international information order is an urgent necessity. They define three basic aims of a NIIO: development of adequate national informations systems; balanced international flow of information; contribution of the mass media to solving global problems in particular peace and disarmament. Ten basic principles of a NIIO are also presented relating to international law, human rights, information sovereignty and international information co-operation. Finally, the authors define three main paths to a NIIO: Mobilization of all progressive forces; definition of the concept and the principles of a NIIO; support of the developing countries in the fields of information and communication.

290. Grasnick, Georg; Neubert, Wolfram. Verantwortung der Massenmedien und Regierungen für ein internationales Klima des Vertrauens. (The Responsibility of the Mass Media and Governments for an International Climate of Confidence). Berlin, IPW-Berichte, 1979, 4, pp. 10-20.

The position taken by the authors is that the content of the mass media must aim to encourage an international climate of trust. This necessitates the rejection of all anti-detente positions and coherent foreign policies and ideological activities which are congruent with the relaxation of tension. International law, international agreements and national law make it incumbent upon all nations to insure that the flow of information across national frontiers obeys the principles of the preservation of peace and the respect of national sovereignty.

291. Grinevitch, E. Sotsialisticheskaya Kuba y UNESCO (Socialist Cuba in Unesco). (in: Mezhdunarodnaya zhizn, n° 11, Moscow, 1982, p. 16 ff.)

In analysing the activities of Cuba in Unesco, the author also treats questions such as the creation of a new international information order. The democratic reorganization of international information relations and the activities of the Non-Aligned countries in the process of this reorganizations are also discussed.

292. Haskovec, Slavoj. The News Agency in the System of the Mass Media. Praga, IOJ, 1980. 65 p.

The book has four chapters: Chapter 1: Sources of news items and ways of delivering information to the news agency; Chapter 2: Typical features of news agency journalism, and methods and forms of editorial work in news agencies; Chapter 3: The content of agency news services, their types and uses; chapter 4: Concluding observations concerning the social role of news reporting.

293. Hexelschneider, Erhard; Raaz, Falko; Kleinwächter, Wolfgang. Kulturaustauch - Koexistenz - Klassenkampf (Cultural Exchange - Coexistence - Class Struggle) Berlin, Staatsverlag der DDR, 1980. 80 p.

The authors analyse European co-operation in the field of culture, education, information and communication. They discuss the role of cultural and information relations in the overall system of international relations.

In the second chapter of the book the authors describe the history of the third basket of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The practical implementation of the third basket after the adoption of the Final Act is the subject of the third chapter. The role of Unesco in promoting European co-operation in the field of culture, education information and communication is touched on in a special section of the book.

294. International Seminar of Journalists in Tashkent. Moscow, Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, 1980. 150 p.

This book includes the proceedings of the international seminar on "Mass Information in the Service of Peace and Progress" held in Tashkent, 3-9 September 1979, and organized by the USSR Commission for Unesco and the Soviet Union of Journalists. More than fifty contributions are presented, including the statement by S. Rashidov, Alternate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan, A. M'Bow, Director General of Unesco, K. Nordenstreng, President of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) and D. Mankekar, former chairman of the Co-ordinating Council of the News Agency Pool of the Non-Aligned Countries.

295. Ivavic, Pero. The Flow of News: Tanjug, the Pool, and the National Agencies. (in: Journal of Communications. Philadelphia, vol. 28, n° 4, Autumn 1978, pp. 157-162).

An article on the national news agency of Yugoslavia in terms of its international flow of news and its participation in the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool. The author indicates that "national news services, along with the Non-Aligned Pool, can assist in improving the amount and presentation of news from developing nations in the Western press".

Tanjug relied on three sources for its foreign news coverage: its own foreign correspondents; foreign news agencies; and the foreign press and radio. The objectivity of its foreign news coverage was maintained by accepting the fact that "content cannot always support the Yugoslav viewpoint". The criterion for news selection was the principle of subscribers access to diverse news sources, without "a predominant source" of foreign news. A significant step in this direction was the decision to join the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool in 1975.

296. Khachaturov, K. Ideologicheskaya ekspansiya SShA v Latinskoi Amerike (Ideological Expansion of the United States in Latin America). Moscow, Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya Publishers, 1976. 226 p.

In four chapters the author analyses the influence of United States mass media in Latin America. Beginning with an examination of the basic theoretical ideas concerning the role of United States mass media in international relations in general and in Latin America in particular, in the second chapter the author comes to the conclusion that the activities of these mass media in Latin America are part and parcel of an undemocratic relationship, which leads to dominance and dependence. In general, he describes these activities in terms of the strengthening of the political and economic influence of the United States in Latin America. In the last chapter the influence of the United States media on minorities in Latin America such as youth, women and students is analysed.

297. Kashlev, Yu. Massovaya informatsiya i mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya (Mass Information and International Relations). Moscow, Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya Publishers, 1981. 256 p.

In six chapters the author analyses the following questions: development of information into mass information; historical and topical aspects of the struggle of ideas; the mechanism of anticomunist propaganda; the "information imperialism" theory; USSR foreign policy information; and activities of international bodies in the field of international information relations.

Kashlev states that the decisive question in the system of international information relations is that of contents. What is important is not the fact that information is internationally disseminated, but what kind of information is disseminated. Hence international information activities must be based on relevant international law.

The author investigates the interrelationship between foreign policy and external propaganda. He comes to the conclusion that the struggle between socialist and bourgeois ideology has led to an "ideologization" of present-day international relations. In his opinion, the ideological struggle must not degenerate into psychological war or undermine diplomacy, which is in search of solutions to vital present-day problems, in particular the maintenance of peace".

The author provides full details about the position of the developing countries in international information relations and examines the relationship between a new international information order and a new international economic order.

298. Kashlev, Yu. Unesco v sisteme mezhdunarodnogo sotrudnichestva (Unesco in the system of International co-operation) (in: Mezhdunarodnaya zhizn, n° 9, Moscow, 1982, p. 121 ff.).

The author analyses inter alia activities of Unesco in the field of information.

299. Kashlev, Yu; Kolosov, Yu. Psikhologicheskaya voina - orudiye reaktsii (Psychological War - An Instrument of Reaction). (in: Mezhdunarodnaya zhizn, n° 9, Moscow, 1983, p. 70 ff.)

The authors analyse the psychological warfare conducted against the USSR. They examine the creation of institutions such as the USIA and the activities of radio stations such as the USIA and the activities of radio stations such as the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe. Kashlev and Kolosov stress the need to create international rules for the regulation of co-operation between states in the field of the mass media and outline the activities of the United Nations and Unesco in this respect. They also underline the importance of adhering to the fundamental principles of international law for international information relations.

300. Kashlev, Yu; Vachnadze, G. Mezhdunarodnyi obmen informatsiyei (International Exchange of Information). Tiflis, Sabchota Sakartvelo Publishers, 1980. 387 p.

The authors analyse the structure and content of the international flow of information, the interrelationship between mass information and ideological struggle in international relations and the new tendencies in the development of communication technology. They cover in particular the activities of the United Nations and Unesco in the field of information and communication. A special section is voted to the debate on the third basket of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which focuses on international co-operation in the field of information. Other parts of the book deal with the role and practices of the Western mass media, especially the transnational corporations, and with the activities of the Non-Aligned countries in the struggle for the establishment of a new international information order.

301. Kistner, Hans; Kleinwächter, Wolfgang; Odermann, Heinz. Neue internationale Informationsordnung und ideologischer Kampf (New International Information Order and Ideological Struggle). Potsdam-Babelsberg, Akademie für Staats-und Rechtswissenschaft der DDR, 1983, 72 p.

The following main aspects of a new international information order are discussed in detail: the activies of the Non-Aligned movements towards the establishment of a NIIO; the role and practices of transnational corporations in the field of information and communication; and the basic norms and principles of international information and communication relations. The main documents of Unesco and the Non-Aligned movement are annexed.

302. Kleinwächter, Wolfgang. Massenmedien heute - Internationale Informationsbeziehungen und ideologischer Kampf. (Mass Media Today - International Information Relations and Ideological Struggle). Berlin, Staatsverlag der DDR, 1983. 82 p.

In the first chapter the author analyses the role of the mass media in the system of international relations. He states that information is becoming one of the global problems of mankind. His basic thesis is as follows: if international information relation are a special subsystem in the contemporary system of international relations, closely linked with political, cultural and economic relations, the fundamental principles of international law should be the basis for the development of international information and communication. The following ten basic principles of a new international information order are presented: 1) Fundamental principles of international law; 2) Human rights: 3) Promotion of the dissemination of information; 4) Prohibition of certain types of propaganda; 5) Information sovereignty; 6) Non-interference; 7) International information co-operation; 8) Aid and support for developing countries; 9) Development of communication technology; and 10) Responsibility.

The concept of the free flow of information is the subject of a critical analysis in the second chapter of the book. The author examines in detail the existing legal instruments concerning freedom of information. In the third chapter, Kleinwächter describes the activities of the Non-Aligned countries in the struggle for the establishment of a new international information order. Special emphasis is placed on the Non-Aligned News Agency Pool. In the final chapter the author gives an overview of the activities of the United Nations and Unesco in the field of information (the Unesco Declaration on the Mass Media, the MacBride Commission, the IPDC, Regional Conferences on Communication Policies of Unesco, Direct Broadcast Satellites and the United Nations Committee on Information).

303. Kleinwächter, Wolfgang. Massenmedien und internationale Beziehungen (Mass Media and International Relations) (in: *Deutsche Aussenpolitik*, n° 10, Berlin , 1977, pp. 72-92.

This article focuses primarily on the necessity of international regulation of information and communication questions. Based on a historical perspective, the author states that the role of the mass media in contemporary international relations has qualitatively changed because of new technological developments in the field of information and communication. He lists four main areas for future regulations: the definition of basic principles in accordance with existing international law; international co-operation in the field of information; the content of information; and the responsibility for information.

304. Kleinwächter, Wolfgang. Die Tätigkeit der Unesco auf dem Gebiet der Information (1946-1976) (Unesco Activities in the Field of Information). (in: *Theorie und Praxis des sozialistischen Journalismus*. Leipzig, vol. I, n° 3, 1977, pp. 74-83; vol. II, n° 6, 1977, pp. 78-89).

Kleinwächter describes and analyses the role and place of the communication sector in Unesco, the main resolutions conventions and declarations adopted by the General Conferences and the various practical activities in this field from the first General Conference in 1946 up to the 19th General Conference in Nairobi in 1976. In the three following articles the author analyses in the same journal the results of the 20th General Conference held in Belgrade, 1980 (n° 4, 1981) and of the 4th Extraordinary General Conference, held in Paris, 1983 (n° 2/3, 1983).

305. Kleinwächter, Wolfgang; Kubach, Hans. Journalismus und Verantwortung in den internationalen Beziehungen. (Journalism and Responsibility in International Relations) (in: Theorie und Praxis des sozialistischen Journalismus. n° 3, Leipzig, 1980. pp. 201-219).

The authors analyse the question of responsibility in journalism on two levels: the responsibility of journalists and the responsibility of the state. They examine numerous national and international codes of ethics as well as international conventions, declarations and resolutions on information questions adopted by Unesco and the United Nations. Finally, a proposal is made for the elaboration of an "International Code of Journalistic Work for Peace, Detente and Understanding".

306. Kleinwächter, Wolfgang, (ed.). The Struggle of Developing Countries for the Establishment of a New International Information Order. Berlin, International Institute of Journalism, 1983. 44 p.

Eleven basic international information and communication documents of the Non-Aligned Movement are reprinted together with a general introduction. In addition to excerpts from the Declarations adopted by the Summit Meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement, the book includes the resolutions adopted by the Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Council for Information of the Non-Aligned Countries (Lomé 1979, Baghdad 1980, Georgetown 1981) and documents of the News Agency Pool Information on the Broadcasting Organization of the Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC) is also annexed.

307. Kleinwächter, Wolfgang, (ed.) UN and UNESCO in the Struggle for the Democratization and Decolonization of International Relations in the Field of Information. Berlin, International Institute of Journalism, 1983. 45 p.

This book contains a general introduction and collection of fifteen documents on international information and communication. Besides the most important resolutions and declarations of the United Nations and Unesco, major declarations of non-governmental organizations are included.

308. Kochetkov, G. B. Kompyuterizatsiya - novyi kanal imperialisticheskoi ekspansii (Computerization - New Channel of Imperialist Expansion) Moscow, SSha, Politika, Ekonomika Ideologiya, 1982, n° 2, pp. 44-54.

The main subject of this article is the growing interest of the developed capitalist states in the export of information technology to the developing countries. According to the authors, the transnational corporations consider computerization to be a means of securing their monopoly position and their economic and political profits. The United States transnational monopolies use the export of capitalist management, information technology and information processing for economic expansion. In this connection, the author points out that this strategy has given rise to new forms of neocolonialism which serve to further exploit the resources of the developing countries. Within this context, the developing countries regard the establishment of a new international information order as a means of assuring the independence of their social-economic development and of securing the control of their information resources.

309. Kolosov, Yu. Massovaya informatsiya i mezhdunarodnoye pravo (Mass Information and International Law). Moscow, Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya Publishers, 1974. 169 p.

The author, a legal expert, analyses the role of international law in global information and communication relations. In the first chapter, against the bakground of the ideological struggle, he describes the role of the mass media in the system of the international relations. He comes to the conclusion that although the ideological struggle is objective and antagonistic in nature and cannot be the subject of international legislation, existing international law excludes certain types and forms of propaganda in international relations (war and racist propaganda, subversion, etc.).

In the second chapter, bi-lateral and multilateral agreements in the field of international information and communication are analysed. Direct Broadcast Satellites are the subject of the third chapter. Kolosov describes in detail the activites of the ITU, the United Nations and Unesco in formulating guiding principles for Satellite Television.

The fourth chapter is dedicated to the question of freedom of information. The author provides an overview of the development of the bourgeois concept of the free flow of information, He examines the results of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information (1948) and the Draft Convention and Declaration on Freedom of Information. In the last of the five chapters he discusses the question of whether or not a new branch of international law - the international communication/information law - is now being developed.

310. Kolosov, Yu M. Mezhdunarodno-pravovye osnovy sotrudnichestva gosudarstv po resheniyu globalnykh problem. (The Rules of International Law Underlying the Co-operation of States in Solving Global Problems) (in: Diplomaticheski vestnik, god 1982,Moscow, Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya Publishers, 1983, p. 153 ff.)

The author views the opening up the cosmos as a global problem. He emphasizes the international treaty as an important instrument of co-operation in solving world crises. In analysing the activities of the United Nations and Unesco for the regulation of international information relations Kolosov shows the importance of international law for dealing with global problems.

311. Kolosov, Yu; Tsepov, B. Mezhdunarodnaya massovaya informatsija - ideologiya i pravo. (International Mass Information - Ideology and Law). (in: Mezhunarodnaya zhizn, n° 11, Moscow, 1981, p. 63 ff.).

The authors critically reflect on the main obstacles in the process of the creation of a new international information order. They also analyse the right to communication. The activities of international organization in furthering the NIIO process are highlighted.

312. Kovalev, E. Vneshnepoliticheskaya propaganda: ideinaya borba ili "voina idei"? (Propaganda in Foreign Policy: Ideological War of "War of Ideas"? (in: Mezhdunarodnaya zhizn, n° 1, Moscow, 1982, p. 104 ff.)

Based on the activities of the United Nations and Unesco in the field of international information relations the author points out the importance of the 1978 Declaration on the Mass Media for the cause of peace and international understanding between peoples. The article stresses the Socialist position in the United Nations relating to the principles of international information equality and sovereignty. Propaganda as a means of implementing the foreign policy of a state is also critically analysed.

313. Krzysztofek, Kazimierz. Srodki masowego przekazu w polityce miedzynarodowej. (Mass Media in International Politics) (in: Sprawy Miedzynarodowe, n° 1, Warsaw, 1980, pp. 129-144).

This essay is based on the foreign literature on the following subject: International political communication as a process of the mutual influencing of governments and foreign societies.

International communication has been understood as a multifaceted process of mutual political and cultural influence on three levels: 1) the oldest form of communication between elites; 2) diagonal communication defined as modern political propaganda by the government of one State aimed at influencing the society of another State; 3) the cultural interpenetration of various societies through mass media and direct contacts between people. The article also examines the role of the mass media in the present stage of international relations, the use of the mass media in carrying out the foreign policy of the State, and the evolution of the principles governing international political communication.

314. Kubach, Hans; Walther, Willi. Zur ideologischen Diversion von BRD-Funkmedien gegen die DDR (Ideological Diversion of the West German Broadcasting Stations against the GDR). Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Universität, Sektion Journalistik, 1979. 140 p.

In the first chapter the authors describe the role of the mass media in the contemporary ideological struggle in international relations. They come to the conclusion that the ideological struggle will become more severe even under conditions of peaceful coexistence. Particular attention is devoted to the role of psychological warfare. In the second chapter the historical development and the present stage of the broadcasting media (Radio and TV) of the Federal Republic of Germany are examined. The third chapter includes a content analysis of the various broadcasting media of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The book also offers a study of the activities of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

315. Larin, V. Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya i ideologicheskaya borba. (International Relations and Ideological Struggle). Moscow, Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya Publishers, 1976. 247 p.

In four chapters the author examines the connection between international relations and ideological struggle. The first chapter is devoted to the basic contradictions in the contemporary system of international relations as manifested in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism. Larin comes to the conclusion that in the 1970s the problems of information became a relatively independent field of international relations.

In the second chapter the author examines the interrelationship between the principles of peaceful coexistence and the ideological struggle in the 1960s and 1970s. The bourgeois conception of the ideological struggle are the subject of the third chapter. The final chapter presents an overview of the development of all European co-operation in the content of the ideological struggle.

316. Lendvai, Paul. Les Foncionnaires de la Verité. Paris, Ed. R. Laffont, 1980. 285 p.

In this book the author examines, as a background of personal experience the movement of information in the USSR and the Socialist countries. His analysis is not limited to the internal information system, but also describes how their nationalistic mode affects East-West relation.

The first section of the work reviews the media in the Socialist countries. The second part deals with the problems involved in international broadcasting. Finally, the third section examines the importance of the Helsinki Agreements while describing and analysing their actual application in Eastern Europe from 1975 to 1980.

The author emphasizes the importance accorded to information and its control in the Eastern bloc and reminds the reader that the media and the press were referred to by Lenin as "the keenest arm of the Party".

317. Marks, David. Broadcasting Across the Wall: The Free Flow of Information between East and West Germany. (in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 33, n° 1, Winter 1983, pp. 46-55).

The author examines television and radio broadcasting between the two Germanies (both deliberate efforts and accidental spillover) as illustrative of the different posisions of the West and the Soviet bloc on the issue of national sovereignty. These questions are also linked up to the broader issues of a new world information and communication order, the free flow of information, "information imperialism" and Western concepts of freedom of information and freedom of the press.

The author concludes that the case of the two Germanies shows that in situations in which barriers to cultural intrusion do not exist, competing governments representing opposing political systems are highly likely to engage heavily in transnational broadcasting. Hence, under such circumstances "the strict observance of national sovereignty appears to yield to the political advantages of the free flow of information".

318. Nikolayev, D. Informatsiya v sisteme mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii (Information in the System of International Relations). Moscow, Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya Publishers, 1978. 172 p.

This book is a theoretical analysis on the role and function of information in the system of international relations. The author comes to the conclusion that in the contemporary system of international relations the information field is becoming increasing important and independent. In a special chapter the role of the information agencies in the foreign policy of the United States of America is examined.

319. Pastecka, Jadwiga. System informacji a nowy miedzynarodowy lad ekonimiczny (Information Systems and New International Economic Order). (in: Nowy miedzynarodowy lad ekonomiczny. Warsaw, Bozykksiazka and Wiedza (eds.), 1980, pp. 77-104).

The author examines the information component in a new international economic order. His problem analysis is as follows: Communication systems on both national and international levels are secondary in relation to the social-political and economic systems. At present, there is no such thing as a general concept of a free flow of information system within a new international economic order. According to the author, the concept of free flow of information launched by the United States was rejected early in the 1970s; its disadvantage was the dependence of the developing countries as Western information systems. Competition between capitalist and socialist countries, as regards information systems, actually involves deciding who is to control the flow of information rather than controlling that flow. A separate problem is to distinguish between the pure contents of information and the three types of illegal propaganda forbidden by international law (inciting to war, subversion or difamation). Any change in international information relations has to take into account not only specific national features but also questions relating to infrastructure, technology and organization. Beginning in the 1970s, Unesco concerned itself with the principles of international information. Hence the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems was established under its auspices. The final report of the commission was published in 1979.

320. Sanakoyev, Sh. Voprosy sovetskoi vneshnepoliticheskoi popagandy (Soviet Foreign Propaganda). Moscow, Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya Publishers, 1980. 250 p.

In the first part of the book the author analyses the historical development of Soviet foreign propaganda, its aims and principles, in particular the Marxist-Leninist basis. The main directions and content of the propaganda activities of the Soviet Union abroad are emphasized. A special chapter of this section is devoted to the foreign propaganda relating to the ideas of peaceful coexistence and the Soviet way of life. Finally, the practices of Western foreign propaganda are examined. The second part of the book deals primarily with the mechanism of Soviet foreign propaganda. The foreign activities of the Soviet press, radio and TV are described in detail. A special part deals with international co-operation in the field of information and communication between the Soviet Union and other countries, in particular the other Socialist states.

321. Schütt, Hans; Kleinwächter, Wolfgang. Der Nachrichtenagenturpool der Nichtpaktgebundenen im Kampf der Entwicklungsländer für eine neue internationale Informationsordnung (The News Agency Pool of the Non-Aligned in the Struggle of the Developing Countries for a New International Information Order). (in: Theorie und Praxis des sozialistischen Journalismus. Leipzig, vol. 1, n° 5, 1980, pp. 401-410; vol. II, n° 1, 1981, pp. 34-43).

The article provides a detailed background and history of the News Agency Pool of the Non-Aligned Countries. The basic documents as well as the results of the different sessions of the Coordinating Council of the Pool are the subject of a special analysis. The authors analyse the activities of the Pool in the first five years after its establishment. They offer a quantitative survey of the participation of the different national news agencies and the various regions as well as the news contents of the Pool.

In closing they analyse the attacks of the Western countries against the Pool.

322. Shevtsova, S. O. Mezhdunarodno-pravovoye regulirovaniye massovoi informatsii (The Regulation of Mass Information According to International Law). (in: Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo, n°1, Moscow, 1980, p. 99 ff).

The article focuses primarily on the fundamental principles of international law as related to international relations of information and communication.

The author underlines the necessity to make use of the mass media in accordance with fundamental principles but without menacing state sovereignty or interfering in internal matters. In analysing the concept of freedom of opinion, Shevtsova treat this as a right that is granted to the individual not directly, but through the state.

323. Szulczewski, Michal. Koncepcja nowego miedzynarodowego ladu informacyjnego (A Concept for New International Information Order). (in: Sprawy Miedzynarodowe. Warsaw, vol. 31, n° 10, 1978, pp. 21-39).

This essay examines the problem of freedom and circulation of information in the light of the final Act of the European Conference for Security and Co-operation. It takes into account political, ideological, economic, and technical factors determining the exchange of information. One of the basic theses states that freedom of information should mean the independence of social information from one-sided ties. This statement is understood in different ways within the ideologies of capitalism and socialism. However, the differences between what is transmitted through the information systems of socialism and Western capitalism are often underestimated or their existence is denied altogether. This error is a result of special attention being paid to the identical nature of the technology and the means of transmission in both systems. The article also deals with the detailed resolutions of the Final Act of the Helsinski Conference relating to the working conditions of journalists carrying out their professional duties on the territory of foreign countries, and the practice of various countries in this respect. Finally, the concept of a "new international information order" is examined.

324. Szulczewski, Michal. Zrownowazenie miedzvnarodowego obiegu informacji (Balancing International Flow of Information). (in: Sprawy Miedzynarodowe. Warsaw, n^{o} 4, 1979, pp. 19-26).

The essay is based on the literature on the following subjects: freedom and balance as the main features of the proposed flow of information within the framework of the new international information order; political consequences of the lack of balance on a world-wide scale.

According to the author the demand for a new order expresses a desire for basic changes in the structure and dinamic of information processes. The objectives included in the demand for the new order cannot be reached only by changes in the technological conditions of message transfer but also require changes in the rules governing information exchange. The principle of balanced flow of information as the major element of a new international information order implies: theoretical assumptions, normative regulations and practical realization. Balancing the international flow of information means taking into account aspirations, viewpoints and cultural identities of all countries, and particularly of those which have been handicapped by the status quo. The demand for a balanced flow of information does not concern only the amount of information exchanged.

325. Terestyeni, Tamas. Geopolitical Regions in the News. (in: JEL-KEP, the Quarterly of the Mass Communication Research Centre. Budapest, Hungary, Special Edition, August 1982, pp. 128-144).

This is part of a broad international images study carried out for Unesco by the International Association for Mass Communication Research. In Hungary the following dailies were included in the sample: Nepszabadsag, Nepszava, Magyar Nemzet, Magyar Hirlap and Esti Hirlap. In addition, the first programme of national television and the "Evening Magazine" of radio Kossuth were studied. Altogether 3,245 foreign news items were analysed. The study included three types of news: foreign news abroad; foreign news at home; and home news abroad. According to the study, about half of the foreign information of the Hungarian mass media concerned the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. A little more than 30 per cent of the East European news referred to the Soviet Union and another 30 per cent to Hungary. Almost 40 per cent of the news coming from Latin America was about Cuba and Nicaragua when the study was undertaken in 1979. In Asia and Africa, the Hungarian mass media devoted more space to the Third World countries, especially to Vietnam, Iran, Egypt, the PLO, Lebanon and Zimbabwe. The study concludes that "the most popular and general media seem to be fairly uniform in reflecting the geopolitical regions of the world".

326. Werner, Ullrich. Revolutionär-demokratische Presse in Afrika (Revolutionary-democratic Press in Africa). Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Universität, Sektion Journalistik, 1978. 122 p.

The subject of this book is the role of the press in African countries which have adopted a author, a non-capitalist model of national development. According to the author, the revolutionary-democratic press is an important element in the process of progressive development. He distinguishes this type of press from the communist press and the national-bourgeois press. The different functions (in terms of education, mobilization and organization) and the fundamental principles of the revolutionary-democratic press are also examined. The book includes basic statistics about the mass media in African countries.

327. Vieweg, Klaus; Walther, Willy. Bürgerlicher Journalismus der USA (Bourgeois Journalism in the USA) Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Universität, Sektion Journalistik, 1978. 22 p.

This work analyses the process of differentiation in bourgeois journalism in the United States. Territorial and social differentiation in the press, in the news agencies, and in radio and television are studied in the context of media concentration and centralization in the United States.

328. Yermoshkin, M.; Mova, Ye. Dukhovnyi Kolonializm (Mental Colonialism). Moscow, Nauka Publishers, 1981. 142 p.

This book discusses the following topics: the dependent status of developing countries in the system of international relations in the field of information; the different forms of ideological subversion in Asia, Africa and Latin America; and the struggle of the Non-Aligned countries for the establishment of a new international information order.

329. Yermoshkin, N.; Mova, Ye. Ideologicheskaya ekspansiya SShA v razvivayushchikhsya stranakh (The Ideological Expansion of the USA in the Developing Countries). Moscow, Mezhdunarodnaya zhizn, n° 10, p. 97 ff.

The activities of United States agencies and mass media, their operations in the developing countries in general as well as the influence of certain United States institutes on national professional organizations of Asia, Africa and Latin America are critically analysed in terms of ideological expansion. The struggle of Unesco against "information imperialism" is also dealt with.

330. Zasurski, Ya. Zhurna-listika v burzhuaznom obshchestve (Journalism in Bourgeois Society). Moscow, Mysl Publishers, 1976. 260 p.

The author examines the interrelationship between capital and journalism in the leading Western countries. Particular attention is given to the role of advertising in bourgeois journalism, the functions of finance capital and the big banks and the process of concentration. One chapter deals with the role of the state in bourgeois journalism. A third chapter analyses the influence of the political parties and the church in Western journalism.

331. Zasurski, Ya; Kraskov, A. Obmen informatsiyei i informatsionnvi imperializm (Exchange of Information and Information Imperialism). (in: Mezhdunarodnaya zhizn, n° 9, Moscow, 1983, pp. 51-59).

The authors describe the present international flow of information as unbalanced and unjust. They criticize the practices of the transnational advertising companies and financial capital. Support is expressed for the activities of the Non-Aligned movement relating to the establishment of a new international information order. The efforts of Unesco and in particular the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) to promote the concept of a new international information order are examined. In concluding, the authors point out that the Soviet Union views the IPDC as an instrument for overcoming information imperialism.

332. Zasursky, Ya (ed.) Mify burzhuaznoi zhurnalistiki (The Myth of Bourgeois Journalism). Moscow, Mysl Publishers, 1976. 187 p.

In the three chapters of this book the role of bourgeois journalism in the capitalist system is analysed by the various authors. In the first chapter the authors from the Faculty of Journalism, Moscow State University, examine the various functions of bourgeois mass media. The other two chapters are devoted to content analysis of question such as individualism, morality and religion in Western TV, radio and the press.

333. Zasurski, Ya (ed.) Na sluzhbe monopolii (In the Service of the Monopolies). Moscow, Mysl Publishers, 1977. 334 p.

This book examines the role and practices of the transnational corporations in the field of information and communication in the leading Western countries. In the first chapter the big monopolies in the field of radio and TV broadcasting are analysed. The second chapter deals with the press monopolies. A special section is dedicated to the so-called "mass literature". In the last chapter the role of advertising agencies as well as governmental information agencies in the United States, France, Great Briain and the Federal Republic of Germany is described in detail.

334. Zytowiecka, Krystyna. Walka o nowy lad informacji i stan obecny prasy afrykanskiej (Struggle for a New Information Order and the Present State of the African Press). (in: Problemy spoleczno-gospodarcze i kulturowe krajow pozaeuropejskich, Szymanski, E. (ed.), vol. I, Warsaw, 1980. 168 p.)

The author presents a review of the struggle of African countries for equal rights in the field of mass communication, and examines the domination of the big international agencies. The present state of the press, professional problems and training in Africa is also examined.

Information presented by Western correspondents is criticized as being subjective, deforming reality, focusing on coups d'etat, corruption and other negative element. In the author's opinion, the activities of Unesco and the African region on the international scene, in support of the new international information order, remain rather vague. At present there are 31 African news agencies working either as State organs or as organs subsidized by the State. As a result of successive agreements, in April 1979 during the Second Conference of ministers of information of African countries, Addis-Abeba, the Pan-African Information Agency (Agence de Presse Panafricaine) was established in Dakar.

WESTERN EUROPE

335. Balle, Francis; Cotteret, Jean-Marie. Communications et Médias: les Orientations de la Recherche en Europe. in: *Les cahiers de la communication*. Paris, vol. 2, n^{o} 4-5, 1982, pp. 297-420).

In this special issue of *Les cahiers de la communication*, the state of media research in the following European countries is reviewed: the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Spain, Finland, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland. From this overview, it appears that -- with a few notable exceptions, such as Roger Clausse -- European media scholars paid relatively little attention to the study of the international flow of news, until the early 1970s, when initiatives such as the founding of COMNET by Unesco, and the debate on a new world information order, led to an increase in the number of theoretical and empirical studies on news flow.

336. Balle, Francis et al. La Presse française et sa Vision des Problèmes d'Importance Internationale. (in: *Nouvel ordre de la communication*. Paris, Unesco, no 7. 118 p.).

One of a series of reports commissioned in the context of the programme approved by the Unesco General Conference for the 1977-78 biennium and which relates to media perceptions of development issues. This study begins with an analysis of the structures and institutions of the French press, and attempts to analyse its specific characteristics in relation to the press of comparable countries. It then examines the coverage given to development-related issues in 1976-77, by four Paris-based and one provincial daily newspapers and by four weeklies. It argues that the economic and political aspects, stressed in coverage of media, development and sovereignty issues, marks a certain inability of the French press to address fundamental questions concerning the possibility for developing countries to develop their own media systems.

337. Bellanger, Cl.; Godechot, J.; Guiral, P.; and Terrou, F. Histoire Générale de la Presse Française. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1969-1976. 5 volumes.

The fourth and fifth volumes of this work, which is generally seen as the definitive study of the history of the French press, contain sections on the international flow of news, and on French perceptions of international news. The relevant section in volume five is authored by Claude Bellanger, who for many years was five-president of the board of directors of Agence France-Presse.

338. Bergsma, Frans. News Values in foreign Affairs on Dutch Television. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. 24, no 3, 1978, pp. 207-222). Tables.

This study tests the complementarity hypothesis of Galtung and Ruge. The author notes that "all countries have some kindreds and some elites and that negative events from nature, mishaps, mischief or conflicts are rather widely, if not haphazardly, distributed ... ".

Study data comes from secondary analysis of the computer files on two months of videotaped TV newscasts and current affairs programmes on Dutch television in 1975 and 1976. Seven hypotheses were retested.

Findings confirm three of seven complementarity hypotheses from the Galtung framework (the more distant the nations socioculturally, the more negative the events; the less powerful the nations, the more negative the events; the poorer the nations, the more negative the events). One hypothesis is undecided (the more elite actions, the less negative events), and three are rejected (the more distant the nations, the more elite actions; the less powerful the nations, the more elite actions; the poorer the nations, the more elite actions). Bergsma notes: "All confirmed hypotheses involve inverse relations of nations proximity or status with negativity of the events." He concludes that "too many exceptions seem to shatter the generality of the complementarity hypothesis with regard to all news values".

339. Collins, Richard. Walling Germany with Brass: Theoretical Paradigms in British Studies of Television News. (in: Media, Culture and Society. London, vol. 6, n° 1, January 1984, pp. 27-44).

The author analyses the various "generations" of news flow studies by media sociologists in Britain. In his opinion, the first generation of studies (produced primarily in the mid-1970s) was concerned mainly with establishing that information in television news is deliberately produced; that is, selected, organized, structured and (necessarily) biased. The second generation of writers -- prompted by the South Atlantic war of 1982 -- concentrates on the source of the bias as the central question for study. Researchers following this tradition pose questions such as the following: To what extent is television news, and its producers, autonomous, and how much are they constrained by other centres of power? What is the nature of the "determination" of television news and what are the relations between state, capital and television?

Collins argues that such questions cannot be answered by the "intoxication with theory" which was prevalent in the 1970s.

His conclusion is that the metaphor of a "bargain" between political actors is the best route to understanding the nature of news bias and the power relationships that shape the values of television news.

340. D'Arcy, Jean. Le Droit de l'Homme à la Communication. (in: Revue Française de Communication. Paris, no 3, 1979. 12 p.).

In this article, the author restates a view he first advanced in 1969, in favour of man's right to communicate. Taking into account the possibilities opened up by new communication technologies, he seeks to build on the foundation stone laid by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) whose article 19 enshrines man's right to information. D'Arcy holds that modern technology, today's mass media should be able to foster genuine communication between individuals, people, countries and cultures.

341. Demain, l'Informateur. (in: Cahiers JEB 4/82. Brussels, Direction générale de la Jeunesse et des Loisirs, Ministère de la Culture française, 1982. Acts of a symposium held at Louvain-la-Neuve, 27-29 April 1981,in conjunction with the Directorate general for information of the Commission of the European Economic Community. 207 p.).

This collection of sixteen papers by communications experts from a wide range of West European countries studies the past, present and future roles of journalists. It also examines the evolution of journalists' activities in light of the growing awareness of the national and international imbalances in the flow of news and information, frequently accentuated by technological progress.

342. La Documentation Française. Agence France-Presse. (in: Notes et Etudes Documentaires, n° 4336-4337, 23 November 1976. 64 p.).

An analytical and descriptive account, written in conjunction with AFP, of the French-based international news agency. Issues examined include: the role of a news agency, the criteria and characteristics of its news services: the history of AFP (created in 1944) and of its main predecessors: the 1957 statute which guarantees the agency's independence: the organization of the agency's news, technical and business networks and department: and the status and duties of agencymen.

This document is a lucid and comprehensive account of an international agency which has served as a model or example for many national agencies.

343. Elliott, Philip; Murdock, Graham; Schlesinger, Philip. "Terrorism" and the State: a Case Study of the Discourses of Television. (in: Media, Culture and Society. London, vol. 5, n° 2, april 1983, pp. 155-177).

The point of departure for this article is the observation of Luigi Bonante: "deciding whether an action is terrorist ... is more the result of a verdict than the establishing of a fact; the formulating of a social judgement rather than the description of a set of phenomena".

Based upon British television coverage of the situation in Northern Ireland (with particular reference to the Irish Republican Army) the authors examine the official discourse and the alternative and oppositional replies furnishing the images, arguments and points of reference around which television's presentations of terrorism and the State's responses are organized.

The data for the study was taken from the major forms of "actuality" television: (news bulletins, news magazines, current affairs programmes and documentaries) and fiction programmes.

The methodology developed by the authors makes an interesting distinction between "closed" and "open" programming. Closed programming is felt to operate primarily within the terms of reference set by the official discourse, whereas open programming provides spaces in which the official discourse can be contested, and even oppositional themes presented and examined.

This article is primarily useful for those interested in current theoretical and methodological problems associated with discourse analysis of televised programmes.

344. Entretien avec M. Henri Pigeat, PDG de l'AFP. (in: Presse-Actualité. Paris, no 165, June-July-August 1982. 8 p.).

In this interview, the chief executive (since 1978) of the French international news agency, Agence France-Presse, presents a portrait of an agency that for the first time in its history, has undertaken a study of market needs fifteen to twenty years hence and of how information needs are likely to change. Although stressing the economic and geographical context in which AFP operates, and the concomitant technological modernization it has undergone, he does not address himself to the debate concerning a new world information order.

345. Escarpit, Robert. Théorie Générale de l'Information et de la Communication. Paris, Hachette, 1976. 220 p.

This work, by one of the foremost French scholars of Communications, literacy, and the relationships between theory in an international context. It studies both the historical phases in the development of communication technologies, and the different school of communication theory, which strive to assess the effects of such technological advances.

346. Frédéric, Pierre. Un Siècle de Chasse aux Nouvelles. De l'Agence d'Information Havas à l' Agence France-Presse, 1835-1957. Paris: Flammarion, 1959, 444 p.).

This "house-history" of France's leading national and international agency is written by a journalist who was for many years a roving correspondent for Agence France-Presse. The author traces the history of the Havas agency (news division) and the agencies born during the Occupation (1940-1944), from which Agence France-Presse (created in 1944) subsequently emerged.

347. Galtung, Johan; Ruge, Mari H. The Structure of Foreign News: The Presentation of the Congo, Cuba and Cyprus Crises in four Norwegian Newspapers. (in: Journal of Peach Research. Oslo, 2, 1965, pp. 64-91).

The authors assess how foreign news gets defined as "news" in the global flow of communication. They present twelve theoretical news factors, and test them in a newspaper content analysis. These factors are as follows: (1) the more similar the frequency of the event is to the frequency of the news medium, the more probable that it will be recorded as news by the news medium; (2) there is a threshold that the event will have to pass before it is recorded at all; (3) an event with a clear interpretation, free fom ambiguities, is preferred to the highly ambigous event; (4) there is some measure of ethnocentrism (cultural proximity); (5) mental pre-images cause the newsgatherer or news receiver to interpret news according to that pre-image more readily than other news; (6) the more unexpected incidents have the highest chance of being included as news; (7) one something has been defined as "news", it will continue to be so defined for a considerable period of time; (8) the closer to a broadcast or printing deadline an item is received, the higher the value it is likely to get; (9) the more an event concerns elite nations, the more probable that it will become a news item; (10) the more an event concerns elite people, the greater the probability it will become news; (11) the more an event is seen in personal terms, the more probable it will become news; (13) the more negative the event in its consequences, the more probable it will become news. A preference for negative rather than positive news is examined.

Galtung and Ruge hypothesize that: (1) The more events satisfy the criteria mentioned, the more likely that they will be registered as news (selection); (2) Once a news item has been selected, what makes it newsworthy will be accentuated (distortion); (3) Both the process of selection and distortion will take place at all steps in the chain from event to reader (replication).

The "additivity hypothesis" is presented as follows: "The higher the total score or an event, the higher the probability that it will become news ..." The "complementarity" hypothesis may be summarized in the following terms: "If the event is low on one dimension or factor it may compensate for that by being high on another." According to the "exclusion hypothesis", events that score low on news factors will no be selected at all.

The twelve news factors can be paired to create a series of hypotheses about news flow. Some examples tested with the newspaper date are: the more distant the nation, the higher the tendency to report elite action; the lower the rank of the person in the news, the more negative the event; the more culturally distant the theatre, the more relevant must the event appear to be. According to the authors, the data gives broad support for the general hypothesis.

Several other hypotheses and policy implications are also presented.

348. Kayser, Jacques. De Kronstadt à Khrouchtev, Voyages Franco-Russes 1891-1960. Paris, Armand Colin, 1962.

Jacques Kayser, one of the father figures of French media studies in the 1950s and 1960s, here analyses French newspaper perceptions of Franco-Russian relations by studying the coverage of the visits of Soviet and French heads of state to one another's countries. He notes the progressive institutionalization of the coverage of these visits as they become routine events.

349. Palmer, Michael B. L'Information Mondiale--Made in France. (in: Trimedia. Lille, 10, Spring, 1980).

The author has a primarily economic approach to world information made in France. He states that Reuters devotes 85 percent of its information activities to economic and financial affairs whereas AFP reserves 90 per cent of its production for general information. The financial situation of the two agencies is strikingly different. According to the author, AFP suffers from the fact that its revenue from outside France has diminished, while inside the country the contributions of the media have peaked, leaving most of the funding to the state.

350. Rikardsson, Gunnel. The Middle East Conflict in the Swedish Press. Lund, Lund Studies in International History 10, University of Lund, 1978. 254 p.

The conflict between the Arab states and Israel has, since 1948, been one of the most controversial issues in world politics. According to the author, the information that the population of Sweden, and the West at large, has received about this conflict has mainly been supplied by the mass media. The study attempts to examine the attitudes expressed in the Swedish press through a content analysis of three daily newspapers between 1948-1973. In the first period, 1948-49, which has ben characterized as typifying a non-committed and neutral attitude structre, no information is contained on Israeli aims. During the period 1950-1955, the author finds an intermediate position between a non-committed neutral and a committed positive attitude. From 1956 up to and including 1969, the attitude structure has been characterized as committed. The last period is identified by a differentiated attitude.

351. Sande, Oystein. The Perception of Foreign News. (in: Journal of Peach Research. Oslo, vol. 3, no 4, 1971, pp. 221-237).

This article reviews the study of perception of foreign news by readers of three Norwegian newspaers. The sample size varied from sixteen to ninety-five persons with interviews conducted for a fifteen-day period in 1964.

The article briefly reviews the Galtung and Ruge model, but finds that for this study only six news "factors" are appropriate. These factors are as follows: elite nation news; negativity of news; personification news (Sande's definition of personification, which differs from that of Galtung, refers to events that in some way disrupt normal social roles and force someone into the news; (example should be accidents and tragedies); continuity of a news events for several days in the mass media; composition (how the news event fits into the news environment; groups of news may occur simultaneously); news about elite persons.

There are five general hypotheses concerning the news factors: (1) selection hypothesis: the more the event satisfies the criteria mentioned, the more likely that it will be registered as news; (2) distortion hypothesis: once a news item has been selected, what makes it newsworthy will be accentuated; (3) replication hypothesis: both the process of selection and the process of distortion will take place at all times in the chain from the event to the reader; (4) additivity hypothesis: the more news factors an event satisfies, the higher the probability that it will become news and even make headlines; (5) complementarity hypothesis: if an event is low on one factor, then it will have to be high on some other factor to become news at all. The results confirm the Galtung and Ruge model.

352. Scannell, Pandy. The BBC and Foreign Affairs. (in: Media Culture and Society. London, vol. 6, n° 1, January 1984, pp. 3-26)

The period examined in this article is the second half of the 1930s, when British politics was dominated by the increasing gravity of the international situation, as the threat of the European war loomed ever closer.

The author's concern is to determine how British broadcasting represented the progress of foreign affairs. In his opinion, the coverage of the BBC was notable for the absence of any serious discussion or debate on the march of events that eventually led to World War II. This situation, according to Scannel, reflected the official policy of the British state during this crucial historical period.

353. Sherman, Charles E.; Ruby, John. The Eurovision News Exchange. (in: Journalism Quarterly. Iowa City, vol. 51, n° 3, Autumn 1974, pp. 478-485).

The Eurovison News Exchange (EVN) provides rapid access to items produced daily by national television services and newsfilm agencies. It primarily serves twenty-two countries of Western Europe, North Africa and the Middle East that are full members of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU). EVN extended to Latin America in 1971. This study describes EBU news operations, including its procedures, finances, technical aspects, relationships with other broadcasting organizations and newsfilm agencies, problems and coverage of special events.

Most of the items transmitted by EBU originate from television newsfilm agencies. These agencies are CBS News, European Television Service, United Press International Television News (UPITN) and Visnews Ltd. Among them, the European Television Service contributed the least and Visnews the most. Intervision -- the Eastern European exchange -- was used together with Eurovision to provide everyday flow of news items.

EVN's greatest problems are financial rather than political. Nonetheless, the EVN is an example of international pragmatism and co-operation, and illustrates how professional needs and interests can unite diverse cultures and personalities.

354. Trezise, James; Stovall, James G.; and Mowlana, Hamid. Watergate: A Crisis for the World - A Survey of British and French Press Reaction Toward an American Political Crisis. Oxford, England, Pergamon Press, 1980. 260 p.

This book explores the images and perceptions that affected British and French press coverage of Watergate. In their analysis, the authors use the Watergate incident to demonstrate the conceptual filters through which British and French reporters viewed and developed attitudes regarding, not only Watergate, but the United States as a whole. In addition, the authors note that when commenting about Watergate, the reporters often reflected many of their beliefs concerning their own countries as well. The methodological tool used in this comparative study of news flow is content analysis. However, instead of employing the more traditional quantitative method of counting columns of inches, the authors emphasize what was said in a particular newspaper rather than how much. This qualitative approach allows the reader to gain insight into how the reporters images and perceptions help formulate certain stereotypes, biases, and attitudes that influence what they have to say about Watergate, United States culture and the United States press-government interactions as well as their own British and French press systesm. The final part of the book discusses the concept of "press freedom" and offers a paradigm for comparative analysis of media systems as well as news production and distribution.

355. Tudesq, André-Jean. La Presse et l'Evénement. Paris, La Haye, Mouton, 1973. 181 p.

This study, by researchers at the Press Study Centre of the University of Bordeaux, analyses two aspects of the flow of news and its coverage in the press: how the European press covered the landing of the first man on the moon (the United States Apollo XI mission) and the changing relationship between the press and the events it relates.

In the opening chapter, A. J. Tudesq shows how this relationship has evolved since the mid-nineteenth century, and stresses the interdependence between the changing roles of newspapers and communication technologies. He concludes that the increased speed of news transmission coincided with the advent of the daily newspaper as a mass medium.

356. Varis, Tapio; Jokelin, Renny. Television News in Europe: A Survey of the News-Film Flow in Europe. Institute of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland, 1976. 132 p. Tables.

The aim of this project was to describe the flow of television news material inside Europe and the flow of news to Europe from other parts of the world. Research data used were the statistics, telex and other material of EBU (the European Broadcasting Union) and OIRT (the International Radio and Television Organization). Actual news films were not analysed. The period studied were the first three months of 1973, 1974 and 1975. All material exchanged during these period was analysed. One of the conclusions of the study was that the international news-film agencies originate about half of the Eurovision material. When the offers of the two british companies, BBC and INT, are taken together, Great Britain makes up 10-15 percent of the material originating from the Television service. Even as a group, Nordic countries are not big producers of news items. According to the report, most of the Eurovision material is made up of events that can be classified as political. Exchange among the European Socialist countries is carried out through Intervision. The role of each member country of Intervision, as producer of news is greater than that in Eurovision. The most important items offered by Intervision are also political. The exchange of news-film material between the two network organizations in Europe has been very uneven.

357. Wittmann, Marion. Foreign Correspondents from the Third World in the Federal Republic of Germany. (Munich), Institute for Sciences of Communication at the University of Munich, September 1982. 16 p. Tables.

This is a study of foreign correspondents from the Third World covering the Federal Republic of Germany and Europe. It examines the socio-economic, educational and attitudinal characteristics of these correspondents viewed in terms of international communication policy. When this investigation was carried out (February 1981), a total of 315 foreign correspondents were working in the Federal Republic of Germany, 46 of whom came from 24 Third World countries. The high level of education among these correspondents "suggests that the Third World foreign correspondents belong to the so-called "upper classes", according to the author. Most of the foreign correspondents interviewed in favour of a new world information and communication order (65%) started their professional activities as a journalist. More than 48% of the Third World correspondents were found to be in favour of a New World Information and Communication Order while slightly over 50% did not show any orientation in this respect, according to the study. The correspondent's sojourn in industrial countries seems to have promoted his/her support for a new world information and communication order.

NORTH AMERICA

358. Adams, William C. (ed.) Television Coverage of the Middle East. Norwood, J.D., Ablex Publishing Co., 1981. 167 p. Tables.

This volume is a series of eight analyses about how the United States television networks covered the Middle East in the 1970s and the early 1980s. The first analysis by William Adams and Phillip Heyl deals with the pattern of coverage from 1972 through 1980. The five sections that follow deal with Arab countries and Israel. Robert Lichter examines the attitudes of elite broadcast and print journalists towards the United States commitment to Israel. Magda Bagnied and Steven Schneider assess the coverage given to Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. Morad Asi reports on content analysis of Middle East news. Itzhak Roeh discusses the structure of stories about Israeli activities in Lebanon. Jack Shaheen reports on the images of the Saudi and Palestinians in television documentaries. The last two sections, by Montague Kern on Afghanistan and David Althide on the hostage crisis, explore the types of reporting in television news. One conclusion common to all these analyses is that the major television networks play a central role in the definition and presentation of the history, nature and consequences of events in the Middle East.

359. Charles, Jeff; Shore, Larry; and Todd, Rusty. The New York Times Coverage of Equatorial and Lower Africa. (in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 29, n^{o} 2, Spring 1979, pp. 148-155). Tables.

This study examines New York Times coverage of Southern Africa based on half-year samples from the New York Times Index for the years 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975. Coverage centred on five countries -- Angola, Kenya, South Africa, Rhodesia and Zaire -- which together accounted 77.4% of the coverage (South Africa led with 34.5%). In three of the countries, coverage was related to transition turmoil such as civil disorders and revolutions. A front-pages analysis showed that violence was "much more effective in getting into the front pages than into the newspaper in general".

Analysis of trade as an extra-media variable demonstrated that the five most covered countries accounted for 82% of the Southern Africa trade with the United States (news coverage was 77.4%). Telecommunications traffic and population also were strongly related to news coverage.

360. Hester, Al. An Analysis of News from Developed and Developing Nations. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. 17, n° 1/2, 1971, pp/ 30-43). Tables.

This study discerns the typical characteristics of international news flow over the Associated Press' domestic trunk down to its Wisconsin State Wire and eventually into fifteen small to medium-sized dailies in Wisconsin. Variables studied included points of origin of international news, nations primarily concerned and subject matter. Surveys were also conducted on the attitudes of several newspaper wire editors. The United States, Canada, the European nations, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were classified as "developed" nations. All others were placed in the category of "developing" nations. The study ran for fourteen days in June 1969.

"A" wire transmitted 24.7% international news; "B" wire - 19.7% and the Wisconsin State Wire - 19.3%. News from "developed" nations accounted 71% of international news on "A" wire, 76.4% on "B" wire and 69% on the Wisconsin wire. A table is provided itemizing the percentages of news on each wire from each developed nation. The largest percentage of foreign news concerned the United States and its relations with other nations. News from "developing" nations was more dispersed. News concerning war and military-defense activities predominated in items from both developed and developing countries, but here was more of this type of news concerning developing countries. Statistics show only small percentages of social and economic development news from developed and developing nations.

361. Hester, Al. Five Years of Foreign News on U.S. Television Evening Newscasts. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. 24, n° 1, pp. 86-95). Tables.

This study examines one newscast a month for three United States television networks for the five-year period 1972-1976. A total of 180 newscasts were studied. The importance of television as a major source of news to the American public was noted. During the period studied, just under 22% of the news time was devoted to foreign news, with a heavy (39%) emphasis on military-defense stories, foreign relation (17%), domestic government-politics (14%) and crime-justice-terrorism (9%). Western Europe was the most reported region (29%), followed by Indo-China, including news on the Vietnam war, (26%), and the Middle East (19%). The study concluded that: "Very rarely could U.S. viewers see any news involving Eastern Europe (except USSR), the Scandinavian countries, and Latin America". There was "almost no coverage" for much of Africa and large parts of Asia. There was little difference in coverage among the networks, all of which "correlated highly in choice of subject matter of foreign news and geographic emphases". The Vanderbilt Television News Archive abstracts were used in the study.

362. Hester, Al. The News from Latin America Via a World News Agency. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. 20, n° 4, 1974, pp. 82-98).

This study concerns news flow via AP from Latin America to the AP wire services in the United States. The method of study was a combination of on-the-spot observations in four AP Latin american bureaus, interviews with those writing and editing Latin American news in the bureaus, and extensive content analyses of copy transmitted from 28 June to 18 July, 1971, by the Latin American bureaus.

AP editors estimate that the volume of Latin American transmissions to New York has increased five-fold since the introduction of the twenty-four hour, leased satellite circuits.

Nearly 72% of the news can be attributed to four subjects: sports; domestic politics and government; foreign relations; and crime-criminal violence.

Three out of four items sent to New York were in Spanish. The remainder were in English. Approximately four out of five of all items transmitted to New York from the bureaus were written by non-United States citizens . Latin American nations received primary emphasis in 56 of the items, while the United States received primary emphasis in 44% of the items.

The attrition rate of news transmitted from Latin American bureaus and on to the United States. "A" and "B" wires was high (7.8% of items were carried on "A" wires; and 3.1% of different items were carried on "B" wires). Nearly half of all the items retransmitted on the "A" wire were in the crime-criminal category, while only 14% of the original items moved from the bureaus in Latin America were in this category.

Latin American gatekeepers felt that AP offices in the United States were most interested in stories directly involving United States interests. The five subject areas considered to be the most important, in descending order, are: 1) Stories directly involving United States interests; 2) Articles about revolutions and coups; 3) Stories about crime-or-criminal violence; 4) Items about catastrophes and disasters; 5) Domestic government -- politics and foreign relations (tie). New York gatekeeper profiles and views were reviewed. There was a high degree of correlation between perceptions of news interest of gatekeepers in New York and Latin America.

363. Kaplan, Frank. The Plight of Foreign News in the U.S. Mass Media. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. 25, n° 4, 1979, pp. 233-243).

This article notes the insufficiency in the amount, scope and type of international news disseminated by U.S. mass media, particularly from the Third World countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

As the author points out, although the technology for facilitating information flow has advanced, the coverage of foreign events is decreasing and the number of full-time correspondents abroad for American media is on the decline.

AP, UPI, AFP, Reuters and TASS each represents the news from a perspective influenced by the political ideology, value system and perceived national interests of the home country.

Although public disinterest in foreign news is given as the reason for the imbalanced approach to overseas reporting, a Harris survey indicated the media personnel underestimate the public interest in international news.

364. Larson, James F. International Affairs Coverage on U.S. Network Television. (in: Journal of Communication. Philadelphia, vol. 29, n^{o} 2, Spring 1979, pp. 136-147).

Television is the dominant source of international news for most people in the U.S. and other countries. This study examines Third World coverage and the impact of satellite technology on the CBS network news coverage from 1972 through 1976. The Vanderbilt "Television News Index and Abstracts" were used.

One of the findings of the study is that "Third World countries receive less coverage than developed nations". In effect, only 12% of international news is devoted to developing countries. Furthermore, coverage of developing countries has a higher proportion of crisis stories than that of developed nations. Developing countries were mentioned with developed countries, however, in 50% of the stories, which means that a total of 62% of the stories included Third World coverage. Developed countries, including the United States, were featured in 87% of the stories. The author concludes that "network television is ... perpetuating patterns of international news coverage" long noted in print media studies.

Examination of the technical structure of network news flow focused on availability of elite newspaper or world news agency correspondents, CBS bureaus, national news agencies, and INTELSAT earth stations in various countries. National news services were the main information sources for the major international news agencies. CBS relied mainly on the international agencies for its non-visual stories. It was also found that "network bureaus overseas are heavily dependent on the wire services for decisions on which stories to film". Larson could not make "unequivocal inferences" that "satellite technology has influenced television news coverage".

The presence of international newspaper and news agency correspondents is a faily reliable indicator of internal news coverage on CBS news, "lending support to the suggestion that the major international news agencies and elite newspapers set the agenda for international affairs coverage by other media, including United States network television".

365. Lent, John A. Foreign News in American Media. (in: Journal of Communication. vol. 27, n^{o} 1, Winter 1977, pp. 46-51).

This study outlines four general factors affecting the quality and use of foreign news in the United States media. These four factors are as follows: (1) international diplomacy, national government and military policies, and historical-cultural heritage consideration; (2) crisis-oriented coverage and usage; (3) censorship policies and image-building activites of other countries; (4) shrinking corps of adequately trained correspondents abroad. The United States is primarily "seen as a major news source rather than a receiver because of its Big Power status and because of its pervasive, world wide network of news agencies".

366. Morris, Roger. Reporting the Race War in Rhodesia. (in: Columbia Journalism Review. New York, March/April 1979, pp. 32-34).

This article indicated that the United States' newspaper coverage of Rhodesia, especially the war, was full of "racial overtones". The news on Whites tended to figure on the front-page, while important events concerning the blacks were dismissed as if insignificant. Fairly often, the latter were also presented in a distorted and shallow manner. The author indicates that the Rhodesian coverage resulted from racial segregation, editorial pressures from home offices, severe restrictions that were imposed on journalists by the Smith regime, and the reporters' inability or unwillingness to report the Black side of the conflict.

367. Mowlana, Hamid. Communication in Political Crisis: The International Significance of the Iran Coverage. Paper presented at the conference on World Communication: Decision in the Eighties, the Annenberg School of Communication, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 12-14 May 1980.

This paper deals with the world communication imbalance during the United States-Iranian crisis. The author feels that the revolution and the taking of the United States hostages can be attributed in no small measure to the inequality of information flow that has characterized the world for decades and which continues to affect the course of diplomatic maneuvering between the United States and Iran. In analysing crisis communication a distinction must be made between the volume and the effectiveness of communication since communication can flow at a high volume and at the same time suffer reduction in quality through physical and cultural distortion.

368. Mowlana, Hamid. The Role of the Media in the U.S.-Iranian Conflict. Paper presented at the Conference on the role of the Media in National and International Conflict, East-West Center, The Communication Institute, Honolulu, 1-10 September 1981. 41 p.

The author examines the process of news flow in the United States-Iranian conflict during 1978-1981. The crucial question in the analysis of the media in international conflict, according to Mowlana, is not so much what the media can or should do, but rather how the media operate under certain structural conditions and in response to particular environmental factors. In other words, what inherent constrainsts ultimately govern the media and, at times, prevent them from performing optimally? Ten propositions are examined in this paper -- including the following: sporadic but consistently supportive coverage of the Iranian royal regime by the media; cultural values and ideological factors in the flow of news; the role of the media in conflict resolution; the role of international telecommunication in conflict and crisis reporting; and the commercial and political nature of the United States media. The author suggests a number of areas in which research on the role of media in international conflict might be conducted.

369. Mowlana, Hamid. Who Covers America? (in: *Journal of Communication*. Philadelphia, vol. 25, n° 3, Summer 1975, pp. 86-91). Tables. Also, Typewriter-Ambassadors: Explaining America to the World. (in: *Intellect*. New York, September-October 1975, pp. 119-122). Tables.

One of the aspects of news imbalance is the uneven distribution of communication resources, such as the foreign correspondent. The author stresses the importance of the foreign correspondent in news flow, and notes that little research has been conducted in this area. Hence a survey analysis of foreign correspondents stationed in the United States conducted, out of 300 questionnaires sent to gather socio-economic and attitudinal data; 103 responses were received. A total of 865 foreign correspondents representing foreign news media in the United States are included in the study.

Wide variance is noted in the stationing of correspondents: there are none from black Africa, 23 from Israel, 1 from Pakistan and 23 from Taiwan. Western Europe accounts for more than half of the correspondents, with very few from Latin America, the Middle East, or Asia. There is a total absence of correspondents from several countries. Mowlana concludes that this concentration means that "many countries ... are getting a fixed, culture-bound treatment of news and events about the U.S. and the world". Great Britain had the largest number of correspondents in the United States (102), followed by the Federal Republic of Germany (98), Japan (28), France (72), Italy (56), Canada (43), Australia and Switzerland (33 each), the USSR (26), and so on.

Judging from the correspondents' educational backgrounds and political beliefs, Mowlana found the foreign correspondents in the United States to be a highly liberal, extremely well-educated, and socially unorthodox group.

370. Pollock, John C. The Politics of Crisis Reporting: Learning to be a Foreign Corespondent. New York Praeger, 1981. 221 p.

This study is based on data collected by a mail survey of 102 newspaper and magazine journalists who have covered Latin America for the major United States media. It examines individual characteristics of foreign correspondents such as demographics, psychographics, organizational status and social relations. These factors are then use in evaluating the correspondent's professional orientation towards news reporting. The author concludes that foreign correspondents develop their professional orientation by a gradual, incremental learning process that integrates prior experiences with their immediate social context.

371. Pratt, C. B. The Reportage and Image of Africa in Six U.S. News and Opinion Magazines: A Comparative Study. (in: *Gazette*. Amsterdam, vol. 26, no 1, 1980, pp. 31-45). Tables.

This article reviews a 1976 image study on (1) the depth of African coverage in the following United States news and opinion magazines: *Time*, *Newsweek*, *U.S. News & World Report*, *The Nation*, *The New Republic* and *The National Review*; and (2) the image they present to their readers. According to the author, treatment of Africa by the selected magazines shows more similarities than differences. The major discrepancy is found in the United States political stances of the opinion journals. In general, they call for a firm policy in Africa in order to check the pervasiveness of Communist gains. All of the magazines portray Africa as conflict-ridden. In terms of quantity, there was very little Africa news. What litte coverage there was presented Africa as an unstable, politically gullible continent whose course of action is deependent primarily on the United States and the Soviet Union. Less than one-fith of the fifty-eight nations in Africa were covered by the magazines examined for this study.

372. Rachty, Gehan. The Arab Image in the American Media. Paper presented at the World Media Conference. New York City, 3 October 1980. 29 p.

The purpose of this paper was to survey the features of Arab images in the United States. Some of the factors contributing to the negative Arab image were also discussed. The first part of the paper enumerates the political, social and economic factors perpetuating the Arab image. The latter section views sources of bias related to the Western news coverage of the Middle East. The author concludes her study by posing questions on the mass media relating to the provision of background information and sufficient cultural data on Middle East issues.

373. Raskin, A. H. Report on News Coverage of Belgrade UNESCO Conference. New York, The National News Council, 1981. 16 p.

This study is an attempt to determine how evenhanded the United States press was in acquainting the American public with international communication issues and in particular with the coverage of the Belgrade conference. The study examines 448 news clippings and 206 editorials from newspapers in all parts of the country. The conclusion is that "Not one story emanating from the six-week conference dealt with any of the reports, speeches or resolutions on Unesco's basic activities in combatting illiteracy, developing alternative energy sources, protecting historic monuments, broadcasting educational programs for scientists and engineers, sponsoring basic research in food production and ocean sciences and scores of other fields. By contrast, there were 173 news and feature stories dealing with the debate over communications policy. This was also the central topic for 181 editorials." The imbalance that characterized most of the Belgrade news coverage in the United States, according to the study, provided an inadequate foundation for independent judgement by Americans of the correctness of the editorial positions their newspapers were taking on the Unesco communications issue.

374. De Répentigny, Michel. La Presse au Canada et sa Vision des Problèmes d'Importance Internationale. (in: Nouvel Ordre de la Communication, no 6, Paris, Unesco, 108 p.).

One of a series of reports commissioned in the context of the programme approved by the Unesco General Conference for 1977-1978 biennium, which relates to media perceptions of development issues. This study examines development coverage of the Francophone daily and newspapers of the province of Quebec, using semiological tools and content-analysis. It notes the ambivalence between Canada's position as an active international champion of the cause of developing countries and the desire for Canada -- through the Canadian Agency for International Development -- to play a prominent role in fostering such development.

375. Riffe, Daniel; Shaw, Eugene F. Conflict and Consonance: Coverage of Third World in Two U.S. Papers. (in: Journalism Quarterly. Columbia, South Carolina, vol. 49, n° 4, Winter 1982, pp. 617-626). Tables.

The international news content of two newspapers -- the Chicago Tribune and the New York Times -- is compared during the period of 1970-1979 inclusive. In order to obtain a sample of two constructed weeks per year, 140 issue dates were randomly selected. Fourteen topic categories were established including the following: international politics; international conflict; internal economics; social policies; science and technology; international relations and international economics. The study concludes that "coverage was strongly oriented toward conflict, both within nations and between nations during the 10-year period". Similarly, items on international politics and international relations constituted a major portion of foreign news coverage in the papers examined, with sports news occupying nearly one-tenth of each year's total foreign coverage in both papers.

376. Rimmer, Tony. Foreign News on UPI's Wire in the U.S.A. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, 28, 1981, pp. 35-49). Statistics and data tables.

The subject of this paper is the analysis of UPI's reporting during a week in February 1977.

The methodology used is based upon that proposed by Bush and Cleveland. This method employed a certain number of categories "to accommodate stories more characteristic of copy in the late 1970s". The broad subject categories, which, in turn, were extensively subdivided included "war and the armed services", "politics", "human interest stories" and "social affairs". Other coding categories were as follows: "region, "country", "news-generating source" and "direction".

The conclusion of the analysis is that the flow of news is "largely pro-Western and that the coverage of Third world events and issues is superficial, focusing largely on violence and disasters rather than positive developments". The study also provides a more detailed analysis of UPI's Latin American coverage for the week of 13-18 February 1977.

377. Gertrude Joch, Robinson; Sparkes, Vernone M. International News in the Canadian and American Press: A Comparative News Flow Study. (in: Gazette. Amsterdam, vol. 22 n° 4, 1976, pp. 203-218). Tables.

Four types of factors are presented as elements in differential news flow among nations: technical-economic; political, historical and cultural; editorial weighting; and pressures of the marketplace. The study tests the cultural element and the three "elite nations" factors of trade, population and GNP.

Data are taken from a 1975 content analysis of thirty-nine Canadian and United States newspapers (see Sparkes, 1978).

The findings demonstrate that the differential in news flow between the United States and Canada is understandable, based on their "elite nations" positions. Trade, however, was not found to be an effective predictor of news flow for all nations, as Rosengren and Rikarsson hypothesized, although "trade is in general a stronger predictor than population".

The authors note that three countries with which the United States trades a great deal -- Canada, Mexico and Japan -- get relatively little news coverage, while countries and regions with which there is little trade -- France, North Africa and Israel -- receive proportionally more attention.

The cultural affinities factors are found to be in need of further study. It is suggested that the following additional elements should be examined: disposition of countries' foreign correspondents; availability of news services; pressures of the marketplace; and newsworthy factors. The study concluded that the United States press "followed no predictable pattern" in its world coverage.

378. Said, Edward. Iran, (in: Columbia Journalism Review. Columbia, North Carolina, March-April 1980, pp.23-33).

The author discusses how the American public, through the eyes of the media, took the measure of Iran during and following the United States Embassy seige. He suggests that the media in the United States created a negative image of Islam on the basis of one isolated incident. The article stresses the fact that although a great deal of coverage was provided by the United States media, there was actually very little real information. The news media, according to the author, regarded the Pahlavi regime with unmitigated disdain and suspicion. In the last part of the article, Said examines United States media coverage of the seige in relation to the european version which underlines the imbalance of United States reporting.

379. Sambe, John A. Network Coverage of the Civil War in Nigeria. (in: Journal of Broadcasting. Los Angeles, vol. 24, n° 1, Winter 1980, pp. 61-67).

This study analyses and assesses the United States networks' (ABC,CBS and NBC) coverage of the civil war in Nigeria. Discrepancies in coverage are attributed to the differences in information sources: the State Department; network correspondents; or other origins. Of the three networks, ABC has a higher percentage of coverage and a greater visual emphasis than the other two. In addition, ABC gave more favourable coverage to Biafra than to Nigeria, in comparison to the other two networks. What was common among the three networks was the "emphasis on human suffering". The networks' focus demonstrated a "consistently humanistic concern". The evidence also suggested that their bias was political in nature.

380. Semmel, Andrew K. The Elite Press, the Global System and Foreign News Attention. (in: International Interactions. Chapel Hill, North Carolina, vol. 3 n° 4, 1977, pp. 317-328). Tables, figures.

Proximity or "relative distance" in the flow of news is reported in this content analysis of four "quality American newspapers; namely, the New York Times, the Miami Herald, the Los Angeles Times and the Chicago Tribune. The study finds that there is a "heavy concentration of news devoted to a small number and percentage of countries", with attention concentrated on "the rich, the politically potent, and culturally Western societies. The foreign news in the elite press ... is decidedly Western-oriented, big-power dominated, and Euro-centric".

The author also points out that there is a "virtual disregard for the economically impotent, the politically imcompatible, and the culturally non-Western societies". The majority of countries are "unable to penetrate or overcome the traditional inattention or the general indifference of the press". Foreign news attention in the United States quality press "corresponds to existing hierarchical divisions or inequalities in the larger system".

Semmel develops a "perceptual distance" measurement between national actors based the "economic, political, and cultural position a state occupies in the global system relative to the United States". The economic variable (GNP/capita) was chosen as the most representative category.

Other findings include the following: The proportion of violent events is higher in more distant nations; physical distance from the United States shows a clear curvilinear relation to news frequency; most news is from or about activities in capital cities; major powers initiate most interactions; intergovernmental organizations receive meager attention; there is a high concentration of news about the activities of individual elite, elite groups, and government agencies; subject matter and relative attention to regions are remarkably homogenous among the four.

381. Sparkes, Vernone M. The Flow of News Between Canada and the United States. (in: Journalism Quarterly. Iowa City, vol. 55, n° 2, Summer 1978, pp. 260-268). Tables.

This study makes comparative use of the earlier work of Hart and Scanlon on news flow between Canada and the United States for a 1975 content analysis. Extra-media factor analysis of the flow is also employed.

Ten Canadian and twenty-nine United States newspapers were selected on the basis of circulation size and geographic distribution, for a period of two composite weeks. Dateline, subject, source, column inches and placement were coded. Coverage findings were compared to the extra-media factors of trade, population and GNP.

The findings demonstrated that the foreign news in Canadian newspapers amounted to 27.6%, while this figure stood at only 11.9% for United States newspapers. Almost half of Canadian foreign news was about the United States, whereas only 2.3% of United States foreign news was about Canada, or about 2% of total news. The study also found Canadian press still relies heavily on United States sources of news for United States news (77%), while the United States depends almost exclusively on United States sources for news about Canada (92.1%).

Extra-media finding fhowed that for Canadian coverage of the United States, foreign trade and foreign news coverage were comparable, as was also the case for Population and GNP projection. For the United States, "Actual coverage is considerably lower than the Tradeprojection, but in line with the Population and GNP projections." To the extent that extra-media factors are valid norms, differences in foreign news attention are "neither suprising nor imcomprehensible". The author suggests that there is a "threshold amount of coverage a given country must receive before either reader interest or understanding is developed". (See also: Sparkes, "Canada in the American Press and the U.S. in the Canadian Press: A Status Report, in : Canadian Journal of Communication, vol. 6, n° 4, Spring 1980, pp. 18-31).

382. United States Congress, House of Representatives, Subcommittees on Internationational Operations and on Human Rights and International Organizations. Review of U.S. Participation in Unesco. Hearings and Markup before the Subcommittees on International Operations and on Human Rights and International Organizations of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Seventh Congress, First Session, 10 March, 9 and 16 July 1981, Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1982. 287 p.

This review included testimonies before the two subcommittees examining United States participation in Unesco. The principal issues before the subcommittee were, first, whether in fact the evidence bears out the premise that Unesco has taken any decision or has any intention of licensing journalists or regulating the press. The second issue was whether the developing countries have grounds for concern about the present communication order. The speakers included United States government officials, United States delegates to Unesco, several American media executives, and Professor Hamid Mowlana of the American University in Washington, D.C. The review also included material submitted for the record, including several studies on the flow of news and information, and the statement of Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director General of Unesco, at the Talloires Conference.

383. Weaver David H.; Wilhoit, G. Cleveland. Foreign News Coverage in Two U.S. Wire Services: A Comparison of Coverage of Less-Developed and More-Developed Countries of the World. Paper for International Association for Mass Communication Research conference, Caracas, August 1980. 34 p. Tables.

This study, part of the Unesco/IAMCR "Foreign Images" project, examines the AP and UPI services to smaller United States newspapers, to determine the volume and legth of foreign stories carried by the services, and whether there were subject-matter differences between more-developed and less-developed countries.

A content analysis was carried out for two consecutive and two "constructed " weeks of wire services in 1979 in order to determine news story topics and themes, and nationality and position of main actors within the stories.

Nearly three times as many stories were carried about less-developed than more-developed countries. Stories about less-developed countries were also longer, and more likely to focus on elections, political violence, internal conflict or crisis, and armed conflict than stories from more-developed nations.

The authors conclude that less-developed countries are not neglected, in relation to more-developed countries, in numbers or length of stories. However the coverage they do get "tends to concentrate on conflicts and crises".

The authors raise the issue that "news values among Western editors and reporters may be more fundamental and ... more important than is the current debate regarding the amount and kind of coverage of less-developed and more-developed countries of the world. Radically different definitions of news than those that exist today might help greatly in promoting not only international but also intra-national understanding and co-operation."

384. Wilhoit, Cleveland G; Weaver, David. Foreign News Coverage in Major U.S. Wire Services and Small Daily Newspapers. Paper read at the International Association for Mas Communication Research, 13th General Assembly. Paris, September 1982. 33 p. Tables.

In this study, the baseline wire service data compiled in the authors' earlier report of 1978 is compared to similar samples gathered two years later.

This project replicates the earlier content analysis that was based on a coding protocol developed by the Unesco/IAMCR research group. According to the authors, separate measure of conflict news, developed in a doctoral research seminar, and an intensive study of newspaper use of wire news add important new dimensions to this work. The study concludes that "the frequency of coverage of major world hemispheres of geo-political-economic similarity -- in this case, North and South divisions of more or less developed nations -- appears to shift from year to year, with relative parity of coverage likely over the long term. News from "official" sources of government and military dominate news from all world areas. The authors also observe that "one begins with a relatively rich mixture of news ... even including news that may be classified as development coverage ... and ends with a very scanty, violence and conflict-laced portrayal of the world in smaller newspapers." Their data do not support the claim that the less-developed areas of the world are neglected in favour of the more developed countries in the foreign news flowing to the United States. However, their findings do suggest an intensifying focus on Third World violent conflict.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

385. Andión, Eduardo. Encuesta a los Responsables de la Sección Internacional en Diarios Latinoamericanos (Inquiry of Heads of International Sections of Latin American Dailies). Mexico, ILET, 1980. 72 p.

The aim of Eduardo Andión in this paper is to explore the different factors which condition the practice and conceptions of heads of international sections in the principal dailies of Latin America. He presupposes the importance of these people, working in communication and information, in influencing national and regional information processes in Latin America. The study presents various tables of data on the circulation of the newspapers, the coverage, the sources of international information (news agencies), audiences and political orientations. Several tables are also provided on various subjects relating to news conception: the value of the international news agencies; the conditions and scope of professional policy exercised by the dailies; the attitude towards the new international information order (NIIO); and the Non-Aligned News Agency pool. Based on a systematic analysis of these data, the paper concludes that the section directors have a partial and specialized concept of journalism and uncritical acceptance of the information given by the international agencies, which is rarely treated as a manifestation of the trans-national information models. They display a lack of knowledge and suspicion about the Non-Aligned News Agency Pool, and although they are basically in favour of the NIIO, they do not translate its principles into practice. In the final analysis, they lack the resources to place information in its proper context. The paper concludes that there is a need for democratizing communications.

386. Beltrán, Luis Ramiro; Fox de Cardona, Elizabeth. Comunicación Dominada: Estados Unidos en los Medios de América Latina (Dominated Communication: the United States in the Latin American Media). Mexico, ILET/Ed.Nueva Imagen, 1980. 176 p. Tables.

The themes and concerns touched on in this book include the following: economic, political, cultural and communications domination by the United States of Latin American; the news agencies as instruments of domination; the flow of news into and out of Latin America; the mechanisms of distortion shown through the coverage of a few exemplary political events in Latin America; the domination of Latin America by the United States through television, advertising agencies, cinema and magazines; the contents of the television programmes, with analysis of various types of television programmes and a study of the domination of Colombian television. The final chapter deals with political alternatives, national, regional and international policies, and general conclusions.

This study is not only rich in description data, (it is based on almost 200 documents and publications, and illustrated with numerous statistical tables) but also provides an in-depth analysis of the different political, economic and social implications of United States domination of Latin America communications. "As long as the type of cultural relation between the United States and Latin America which is described in the previous chapter predominates", the authors affirm, "the integrity of the cultures of this region's countries will be in danger and their economic and political emancipation will be difficult to obtain".

387. Cedal, Cuadernos. Políticas de Communicación en Sociedades en Cambio (Communication Policies in Changing Societies). Costa Rica, 1975. p. 63

In this book, Cuadernos Cedal presents three studies of communication policies. The first, by Mario Ordóñez Andrade, entitled "The Planning of Media in Changing Societies", argues for a new type of theoretical and methodological research in keeping with national needs and approaches, aimed at filling the need for proper diagnosis of communications situations. To this end he proposes a tentative classification of research and methods as part of a new epistemological groundwork for establishing priorities, and the drafting of alternative frameworks as a basis for the definition of any national communications policy. He also points out the value of communications in national planning and underlines the need for a body of investigators, and technical and political communication cadres.

In "National Communications Policies", Elizabeth Fox de Cardona sinthesizes the papers presented at the Meeting of Experts in Communication Policy and Planning in Latin America, which took place in Bogota in 1974. She defines a communication policy, the levels at which it may be applied, and its scope. She points out the necessity for national communication policies, whom should be responsible for their formulation, and the role of research in their establishment.

In "Comparative Analysis of Advantages and Limitations of the Communications Media for Education", Benjamín Ortíz Brennan analyses the role of the press as a teaching medium, its functions, the content of its messages, and its public. He describes the traditional functions of radio, the content of its messages, and the ways it can be used in teaching. He also treats the question of radio schools and the problems which limit their effectiveness. Finally, he examines the possibilities offered by television and film as educational media.

388. Chamorro, Carlos F. Medios de Comunicación Alternativos en Nicaragua (Alternative Communication Media in Nicaragua). Document presented at the International Forum on Social Communication of *El Día*, Mexico, 1982. 27 p.

Carlos Chamorro, the publisher of *Barricada*, develops a critical evaluation of the Nicaraguan use of alternative communication media in the context of the Sandinist revolutionary process. Both the period of winning power as well as that of national reconstruction are examined. Regarding the period of struggle against the Somoza dictatorship, he describes the opposition role of the daily press, especially that of *La Prensa*, whose publisher, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, was murdered by Somoza's forces. He also describes a series of experiments in alternative journalism: direct communication, the distribution of fliers, the painting of walls, cultural groups and Radio Sandino.

With regard to the period in which power was won, Chamorro describes the measures taken by the revolutionary government concerning the appropriation of media so as to transform their form and content. He also discusses the following topics: the emergence of media to fill new needs, such as *Barricada* and the international news agency Agencia Nueva Nicaragua (ANN); the creation of cultural, communication and educational institutions; and the establishment of new legislation on communications media.

389. Cuthbert, Marlene. The Caribbean's Successful Model for a Third World News Agency. Paper for the convention of the Association for Education in Journalism. Boston, August 1980. 18 p. Figures, maps.

Caribbean Area News Agency (CANA) was founded in 1976 by fifteen private and public media organisations in the Caribbean. According to the terms of an agreement with Reuters, it supplanted the latter's services in the region.

In the author's opinion the economic success of CANA, as well as its independence from governments and local media ownership and control, make it a model for the Third World news agencies.

The formation of CANA, with Unesco's assistance, an agreement by governments to stay out of the news agency, and Reuter's willingness to make its Caribbean technological facilities available, suggest that "a regional rather than a national news agency can be an important factor in making possible independence from governments". Unlike most regional news agencies in the Third World, CANA relies on its own stringers and staffers and not on foreign news agencies for within-region service.

390. Díaz Rangel, Eleazar et al. La Circulación de Noticias en América Latina. (The Circulation of News in Latin America) Collection of papers for the Latin American Federation of Journalists (FELAP), Caracas, 1976. 144 p.

A collection of contributions by the main speakers and other participants in the seminar on the Flow of Information in Latin America, organized by the Latin American Federation of Journalists (FELAP) from 3-4 December 1976. This meeting brought together communication researchers and prominent members of the Latin American journalistic profession.

Among the contributions published in this book are the following: "The Latin American News Agency"; "The Selection of News"; "Transnational News Agencies: Alternatives and Decolonization".

The following themes are among those treated by the various authors: the reality of the international news agencies, the play of interests which determines their information policies, their operations and prospects for a Third World news agency pool.

Other questions relating to various aspects of information issues in Latin America were also raised in the seminar: the responsibilities of the news agencies and the distortion of facts by the wire services; the resulting necessity for the creation, development and continuous functioning of a Latin American news agency.

391. Escurra, Ana María; De Lella, Cayetano. La UPI en Puebla. (UPI in Puebla) Mexico, Centro de Estudios Ecuménicos, A.C./CELADEC, 1980. 351 p.

The authors analyse seventy wires sent out by United Press International (UPI) on the Third General Conference of the Latin American Bishops (CELAM), held in Puebla, Mexico, and the Pope's visit to Mexico to inaugurate this conference.

The analysis shows that news transmitted from UPI was manipulated by an ideological strategy against the popular church and CELAM. Another conclusion of the study is that international news agencies select news in accordance with traditional and established criteria and with the West's interests.

392. Faraone, Roque, El Poder Económico y la Función Ideológica de Control Social que Ejerce la Prensa en el Urugüay (The Economic Power and Ideological Function of Social Control Exercised by the Press in Uruguay). (in: Comunicación y Cambio Social. Quito, CIESPAL, Colección Intiyán, 2nd. ed., 1981, pp. 191-202).

The author shows how the large conservative newspapers of Uruguay became enterprises dominated by a commercial logic, which inturn to led political action propitious to the government. This transition is described in three cases: the nationalist-developmentalist press campaigns of the dailies El Día, La Mañana and El País (two of which belong to the Colorado Party, and one to the Blanco Party). The nature of these campaigns which supported the status quo, is expressed in the content of their messages: reflections on the crises (low profile) which promote national enthusiasm; official historical mythology (use of the "patriarch" Artigas); the "footbalisation" of society, individualism and conservative conformism.

At a later stage, the campaigns were sponsored by the advertising agencies, which often reduced campaign expenses to the dailies' simple cost of paper. This was especially true in the case of El País.

393. Fox, Elizabeth. Mass Communications in the Falklands/Malvinas War. (in: Media, Culture and Society. London, vol. 6, n° 1, January 1984, pp. 45-51).

This article deals with the coverage by the Argentine media of what Fox refers to as "the first war almost totally filmed in the television studio". The war presented to the Argentine people was, in the author's opinion, primarily characterized by its lack of reality.

The article holds that the coverage of the crisis could not, even strictly speaking, be considered as news, since only the official version of the war was presented. However, the author reminds her readers that this was only one dramatic manifestion of the overall media policy of the former government.

The article concludes by calling for media reform as a necessary condition for the return to democracy.

394. Fox de Cardona, Elizabeth; Beltrán, Luis Ramiro. La Influencia de los Estado Unidos en la Comunicación Masiva de América Latina: Desequilibrio en el Flujo de la Información (The Influence of the United States in Mass Communication in Latin America: Imbalance of the Flow of Information). Paper for ILET. Mexico, 1978. 55 p.

This study, first presented at a conference of the East-West Communications Institute in Hawaii, is an overall, thoroughly documented analysis of the content of information that circulates in Latin America and of the foreign organization and mechanisms which affect the messages. The political, economic and communication organizations which in one way or another influence information flow on the continent are examined, along with their ideological impact. The analysis touches upon other questions such as advertising, news agencies, television programmes, the subjectivity of views of the Latin American press, and the relations of the intelligence organization with the press.

395. González Manet, Enrique. Medios de Difusión, Cultura y Cambio Social en América Latina. (Broadcast Media, Culture and Social Change in Latin America) (in: Boletín UNESCO. July-December 1980, pp. 16-28).

In this article, González Manet refers to the magnitude of technological development in the central capitalist countries and to the direct implications for the relationships of dependence between Latin America and the central countries, especially the United States.

The author holds that informatics and the advertising culture conceal a strategy for domination that depends on the control of technological development by the transnationals. Consistent with this strategy, certain Western governments have put forward a "financing plan" to develop telecommunications infrastructures in the three continents of the dependent world, one of which is Latin America. This initiative is viewed by the author as a new Marshall Plan in the field of communications, which would accentuate the already existent domination.

Finally, the article underlines the necessity of stimulating the Latin American peoples, whose creativity has been demonstrated in the production of political and cultural antibodies. Emphasis is placed on the Cuban experience.

396. González Manet, Enrique. Rol y Desarrollo de la Comunicación en Cuba (Role and Development of Communication in Cuba). Document presented at the International Forum on Social Communication of *El Día*, Mexico, 1982. 21 p.

"One of the conclusions to be drawn from the Cuban process of change", affirms González Manet in this paper, "is that every general strategy for autonomous development must unavoidably be based on the articulated integration of communication, education and cultural policies. The historical experience", he continues, "reveals that this objective cannot be attained without an authentic transformation of socio-economic structures... The decolonization processes are a precondiion for the development of culture and information". After presenting as a basic structural framework the background, conditions and historical development of Cuba (in which communication play contradictory roles as a product of social and national confrontations) he describes the objectives and achievements of communications. These are understood as being linked to education and culture. They are not vewed as an isolated manifestation of the superstructure but as a concrete expression of general integrated development. In a second part of the paper, significant data are given about the development of communications, education and culture in Cuba. Statistics from the past are contrasted with the present situation. Emphasis is placed on the rapid growth of access to education and culture, the coverage of radio and television, and the extraordinary development of telecommunications and informatics in Cuba.

397. Hester, Al. Las Agencias Occidentales: Problemas y Oportunidades en las Noticias Internacionales (The Western Agencies: Problems and Opportunities in International News). Paper for ILET. Mexico, 1976. 35 p.

This paper offers a description and analysis of the various elements that make up the information process: gatekeepers, agencies, local media, the ownership system in force, etc. It questions the concept of information which arises from these elements and is presently in force in Latin America.

398. Massing, Michael. América Latina vista por las Agencias AP y UPI (Latin America Viewed by AP and UPI). (in *El Periodista Demócrata*. Prague, June 1981, pp. 15-17).

In this article, the author analyses the operation in Latin America of two of the big Western news agencies, AP and UPI.

The study presents the history of these agencies, and examines some of their cables about the region. On the basis of this material the author concludes that the AP and UPI services to Latin America emphasize, in general, the sensational to the detriment of economic and social events. The author calls the latter "second class" news.

399. Mc Anany, Emile G. Television and Crisis; Ten Years of Network News Coverage of Central America, 1972-1981. (in: *Media, Culture and Society*. London, vol. 5, n^{o} 2, April 1983, pp. 199-212).

Mc Anany's study of the network news from Central America in 1972-1981 presented to the U.S. television public leads him to conclude that: (1) coverage of this region in an important period of change has been inadequate and distorted; (2) the networks offer a crisis-oriented picture of the area that is inadequate for responding intelligently to government policies.

In reflecting upon possible solutions for this dilemma, on the one hand, McAnany offers a pessimistic diagnosis. He feels that because of economic constraints and news values, there is little likelihood that the major news organizations will be able to provide a clear picture of what is happening in the Third World. However, the author also points out that many regions in the developing world are now establishing joint news services that may eventually be a source that United States media can draw upon in addition to their own news organizations. Finally, the article ends on a hopeful note, by stating that such Third World media "might provide a genuine pluralistic view of events in Central America".

400. McNelly, John T. International News for Latin America. (in: Journal of Communication, vol. 29, n^o 2, Spring 1979, pp. 156-163).

This study examines the diffusion patterns of international news stories in 1969 and 1973 in Peru. The question of the media's reach to audiences other than the Third World elites is raised. Is is noted that "people from the Third world may be especially dependent on the media for their world news".

Survey data from 1969 indicated that the "frequency and amount of time spent with media made a greater difference for the lower-status men than for those of higher status", which led the author to suggest that the media provided an "ooportunity" to narrow the world affairs knowledge gap.

The study finds that about one-third of those with low social and economic status (SES) and more than two-thirds in the high SES were aware of international news events. In addition, previous backgound in knowledge of world affairs was strongly related to awareness of specific events. The low SES group "was relatively lacking in background knowledge".

On the basis of previous studies, mostly in the United States, a direct one-step transfer from the media to the receiver was expected, and fulfilled at 98% and 94% in different cities. Newspapers were the most prominent information source in both cities and among both high and low SES groups.

The author concludes that until proven otherwise by further studies, the mass media are the primary source of information for the people in the study, and for those in "similar social systems". Noting the study limitations, McNelly states that the data "suggest media capabilities for delivering world news to audiences not just of elites, but of substantial proportions of the general public in developing societies". This raises questions for Third World policy-makers relating to "how much and what kinds of efforts" should be made to deliver international news to mass audiences in the Third World, and "what kinds" of such news are to be encouraged or allowed into developing countries". Evidence suggests that governments are unlikely to be able to insulate the general public in developing societies from such news.

401. Millán, Fátima. Nuevo Orden Económico y Nuevo Orden Informativo Internacional: Análisis de una Semana en la Prensa de América Latina (New International Economic Order and New International Order: Analysis of a Week in the Press of Latin America). Paper for ILET, DEC/D/62, Mexico, 1980. 71 p. Statistical tables in appendices.

With the aim of describing the prevailing view in the Latin American press of the new international economic order, this study evaluates the journalistic treatment of information about the problems of development in Latin America and in the Third World in general. To this effect, an analysis is made of a representative event: the Fourth Conference of Ministers of the Groups of 77, held in preparation for the United Nations Fifth Conference on Trade and Development. The meeting was important for two reasons. First, information about the Group of 77 is necessarily related to the search of 119 developing countries to maintain a united front in negotiating with developed countries, at a time when the North-South dialogue is being threatened by the Western economic crisis. Secondly, the press plays a significant role in the readers's knowledge and understanding of what goes on in society. The study notes that information in the Latin American press is characterized by mere reproduction of the transnational news agencies' wire services. The selection of news in accordance with traditional and established criteria, the isolated and atomized presentation of information, the elimination from news of those elements necessary for its comprehension, and a rhetorical language which is apparently objective but which actually confuses and stereotypes real situations. In carrying out this study, twenty-three daily newspapers from sixteen Latin American countries, published during the week of 12-18 February 1979, were examined. On this basis, various information tables were compiled on problems related to form and content.

402. News Agencies Challenge Old Order. (in: Latin America Weekly Report. London, 12 June 1981, WR-81-23, pp. 10-11).

This article concerns the meeting held in Panama at the end of May 1981, where a group of Latin American nations, operating under the auspices of the Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (SELA), took the initiative towards creating what later came to be known as the Agencia Latinoamericana de Servicios Especiales de Información (ALASEI). "The idea is that the proposed agency should specialize in such technical and scientific news as might be relevant to Latin American development in a wide number of fields. The idea has the blessing of Unesco and is seen as another blow in the struggle for a new international information order."

ALASEI, explains the article, is to join a number of other ventures in this field. All of these services are designed to overcome the distortion in the international media affecting coverage of the Third World.

403. La Noticia Internacional (International News). Mexico, ILET, 1978. 147 p.

The importance of the international debate on information, the present state of that debate and the need to reformulate its structure made it an urgent necessity to gather a series of documents, articles and declaration on these theme. It was felt that such a collection would provide the Latin American student, researcher, politician, or professional communicator with broad possibilities for studying the communication processes and their consequences in Latin America and the rest of the Third World. As well as a bibliography, the book contains documents distributed at various meetings on the subject. It also contains case studies of a number of features of the Latin American press and reproduces texts on the subject of news reporting as it is practiced on the continent.

404. Pasquini, José M. Agencias Noticiosas Alternativas en América Latina. (Alternative News Agencies in Latin America). (in: Chasqui: Revista Latinoamericana de Comunicación. Quito, October-December 1981, pp. 36-41).

The author brings together the essential elements to be taken into account in the first attempts to arrest the imbalance of information flow in Latin America caused by the transnational monopoly.

The theme of the article is that since an alternative in communication continues to remain undefined, it is appropriate to consider "alternative" as a relative term with regard to communication and the dominant system. Following this reasoning, what is today alternative could no longer be considered as such tomorrow. Pasquini states, in an evaluation of the past decade, that the attempts of the established newspapers and broadcasters to develop their own multinational agencies (like Latin) and a system of correspondents in the subcontinent originally reflected "alternative" ambitions. Likewise, the recent agreements of some big dailies to organize a system of exchange of articles as well as the creation of private agencies in Central America and the Caribbean are the result of the search for home-grown opportunities and possibilities. However, such efforts are limited in scope due to a lack of human material resources and basically because they play by the rules of the transnationals.

Pasquini maintains that a real alternative, necessarily involves a new kind of journalism which leaves aside the myth of neutrality.

Finally, he refers to the most serious steps taken in the Latin American countries, where governments are necessarily those in the best position to make possible major projects. In this respect, he points to the Latin American Agency for Special Information Services (ALASEI), whose operating standards are outlined in detail.

405. Pierce, N. Robert. Keeping the Flame: Media and Government in Latin America. New York, Hastings House Publishers, 1979. 270 p.

By case studies of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, this book explains how the government and the people of the twenty countries of Latin America inform each other.

The author analyses the relation between politics and communication and the situation of the journalist who operates in democratic countries and in dictatorships. For his study, Pierce interviewed hundreds of spokesmen of the mass media, government and other sectors.

406. Portales, Diego. Poder Económico y Libertad de Expresión: La Industria de la Comunicación Chilena en la Democracia y el Autoritarismo (Economic Power and Freedom of Expression: The Chilean Communications Industry and Authoritarism). Mexico, ILET & Editorial Nueva Imagen, 1981. 222 p. Statistical tables.

Poder Económico y Libertad de Expresión is a book on the economy of communications and, more specifically, on the Chilean communications complex. It inquires into the limits that have been imposed on a real democracy of communication by political restriction which bring with them the coerced homogenizing of all communications. Thirty-nine statistical tables, ample data, and many references to advertising, propaganda, mass media, information flows and programmes form the basis of two analyses. First, the author examines the phenomena of economic and mass communication theory, the transformation of mass communication into an industry, the industrial organization of mass communication, and the transnational structure of industry and property. Second, the study treats various specific aspects of the problem, including the following: the preeminence of the advertising market over the message market throughout the history of the Chilean press; the press' access to financial structures; transnational integration in the productive structure; the economic groups; freedom of expression under the authoritarian regime; production of communications under this regime and the economic groups and industrial structure of communications. Additional information is also provided on international news, advertisements, comic books and supplements. Finally, a number of typologies which can be applied to other national situations are developed. Along with the various tables and data which appear in the text, the book is accompanied by a statistical compendium of more than 20 tables on the Chilean press.

407. Reyes Matta, Fernando. Las Agencias de Noticias en el Nuevo Orden Internacional de la Información (The Press Agencies in the New International Information Order). (in: Memorias de la Semana Internacional de la Comunicación, 18-20 August 1980 in Bogotá). Bogota, Cuadernos de Comunicación Social, Universidad Pontificia Javeriana, 1981, pp. 211-237.

The researcher Reyes Matta explains thoroughly the nature of the international news agencies, whose power is not fundamentally economic but based on the premise that "information is power".

In the author's opinion, the agencies determine in one way or another what we think, even before it is determined how we think. Reyes Matta also examines the origin of the agencies, their interconnections with other transnational businesses, the marriage between advertisements and news, and the technological advances with which the mechanisms of this relationship are perfected.

In addition, he summarizes the world communication debate which has taken place in various fora, principally in Unesco. The alternative means of breaking with the present order, says Reyes Matta, must first of all change the meaning of news and the concept of why we communicate, and not merely reject technological advances. Finally, the author responds to questions concerning the manipulation of gate-keepers, imported technology, the democratization of communication, democratization of society.

408. Reyes Matta, Fernando. Comunicación Alternativa y Desarrollo Ante el Mundo Transnacional (Alternative Communication and Development in the Transnational World). Paper for ILET. Mexico, 1982. 54 p.

In this paper, Reyes Matta systematically examines the different responses, experiments, media and forms of alternative communication which have arisen, principally in Latin America, to counter the present transnational model of domination. In defining the contents of alternative communication, whose main reference point is the transnational model, he points out that its historical roots date back to the origin of today's transnational capitalist expansion. A historical analysis is also made of the process from which alternative expressions have emerged (i.e. the struggles against colonialism, national and international reactions against neocolonialism movements for the defense of the quality of life and reaction to political and economic authoritarianism). Finally, the author analyses the prospects for alternative communication as an overall reply to the system and the possibility of creating "critical consumption" of the products of the dominant communication system.

409. Reyes Matta, Fernando. El Concepto de Noticia en América Latina: Valores Dominantes y Perspectivas de Cambio. (The Concept of News in Latin America: Dominant Values and Prospects for Change). Paper for DEC/D/12. Mexico, ILET. 41 p.

This paper analyses the traditional concept of news in the central countries and its deformed transfer to Latin America. Within this framework, the author examines the origin and organization of this concept as well as the values it proposes. Finally, he suggests practical alternatives for changing news values.

410. Reyes Matta, Fernando. El Concepto de Paz y la Influencia de Medios Masivos: Un Puntc de Vista Latinoamericano (The Concept of Peace and the Influence of the Mass Media: A Latin American Point of View). Paper for DEC/D/17. Mexico, ILET, 1977. 20 p.

The author redefines the meaning of peace in our day, especially in the Latin American context, and tells how this concept hides the violence exercised in these countries. Mass communication is viewed as a crucial instrument of ideological penetration and political destabilization of the continent.

411. Reyes Matta, Fernando. La Evolución Histórica de las Agencias Transnacionales de Noticias Hacia la Dominación (The Historical Evolution of the Transnational News Agencies Towards Domination). Paper for DEC/D/1. Mexico, 1976. 20 p.

This paper is primarily a historical analysis of the news agencies and their evolution in the international context. It is pointed out that the penetration of these agencies has come to determine the concept of news presently in force in Latin America.

412. Reyes Matta, Fernando. The Information Bedazzlement of Latin America. (in: Development Dialogue. Uppsala, 2, 1976, pp. 29-42). Tables.

This study focuses on the influence of UPI and AP on news coverage in sixteen Latin American newspapers from fourteen countries over a four-day period in late 1975. It concludes that Latin America "continues to be dependent" in international information services. Having a knowledged commitment to Third World news-flow positions, the study "attempts to present a political interpretation" of how foreign news is selected and presented. Two major events of particular interest to Latin America -- Franco's funeral and the accession of King Juan Carlos in Spain, and a revolt in Portugal -- are noted as distorting factors in the study.

On sources of news for 1,308 foreign news items, UPI was credited with 39%, AP with 21%, AFP with 10%, and Reuter-Latin with 9%. Taking note of a study carried out by CIESPAL in the 1960s which showed that UPI and AP together accounted for 80% of the sources, the author states that "figures show some progress". The preponderance of foreign criteria, however, is emphasized. The study also indicates that the sample newspapers have attempted to achieve a greater diversity of news sources.

Madrid (18%) and Lisbon (11%) and Washington (11%) were the cities receiving the most news attention. The United States as a whole, however, received 20% of the news attention. Regional distribution shows the following breakdown: Western Europe at 40.5%; United States at 20.2%; Latin America at 19.6%; the Middle East at 6.9%; and Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe below 4%.

The author examines the news coverage of Surinam, which became a nation during the period examined, as well as several other specific cases, and concludes that "there is an obvious manipulation of the international news made available throughout the continent, that serves only to perpetuate the dominant structure". The study points out that only a few newspapers have a "capacity for an independent interpretation of world or regional affairs". While there is more diversity of news sources and less reliance on UPI and AP, "the pattern of information has changed very little".

413. Roach, Colleen. L'Idéologie du New York Times a travers le coup d'Etat au Chili. Master's thesis presented at the Latin American Institute, University of Paris III, November 1978. 158 p.

The purpose of this study is to analyse the ideology of The New York Times coverage of the coup d'état in Chile, in September 1973. The author bases her analysis upon five general hypotheses of the ideology conveyed by a newspaper such as The New York Times: (1) It does not reflect the social origin of societal conflicts; (2) It presents a simplistic view of the world through ideological "key words" such as "Marxism", "democracy", "order", etc.; (3) It offers a fragmented perspective of reality which precludes the possibility of establishing a truly coherent socio-political and historical view of the world; and (4) It constantly avoids conflict analysis based on ideological terms of reference.

In addition, a series of hypotheses on The New York Times coverage, specifically related to the Latin American case, are also "tested" in the study: (1) "Protest" leaders are presented as basically illegitimate; (2) They supposedly come to power through illegal means; (3) They are portrayed as elaborating and applying laws in an arbitrary and suspicious fashion; (4) They evoke an image of political and economic chaos.

For purposes of comparison, Roach also analysed the coverage of the French daily *Le Monde* for the same period.

Having proven the validity of her initial hypothese, the author comments upon the lack of any real objectivity in *The New York Times* coverage. She attributes this to the following factors: the interests shared by the owners of the newspaper and the ruling classes; the economic interests in the region; the almost total absence of any viable alternative media in the United States.

414. Roach, Colleen. Mexican and U.S. News Coverage of the IPDC at Acapulco. (in: *Journal of Communication*. Philadelphia, vol. 32, n° 3, Summer 1982, pp. 71-85).

In this study the author examines the Latin American press coverage, particularly that of Mexico, of the second session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC) held in Acapulco, Mexico, from 18 to 25 January 1982.

The meeting received wide coverage in the Mexican press. For purposes of analysis, ninety-eight articles from twelve representative Mexican dailies were collected. The most extensive coverage of the conference "was carried out by the country's most prestigious paper (*Excelsior*) and by two liberal and leftist dailies (*El Día* and *Uno más Uno*).

In order to compare the United States press coverage of this meeting with the Mexican coverage, the author selected articles and dispatches typical of United States press treatment of the IPDC.

The conclusion of the study points out that "The debates in Acapulco demonstrated that the positions of both sides ... (the Third World and West) ... have become increasingly intransigent on one of the key issues: the free flow of information. The United States press continues to express concerns about government control, while the Third World has rallied behind a new international information order, the credibility of which increasingly depends on its realization in terms of national realities. If concrete action is actually taken toward achieving the goals of the IPDC, the debate may finally move beyond the stage of decisive rhetoric".

415. Roncagliolo, Rafael. Flow of News and Freedom of the Press. (in: The Democratic Journalist. Prague, March 1979, pp. 7-11).

This paper discusses from a Latin American perspective the problem of the processing of international news circulating in Latin America. The author holds that there are three moments of selection/combination, as opposed to the two points of selection/distortion in Galtung and Ruge's diagram. In Latin America, each of the selection/combination processes is conditioned by a specific situation:

1) The selection/combination of the news agencies are conditioned by the capitalistic transnational agencies that produces a one-directional and functional selection-combination in favour of the interests of the world capitalist system;

2) The selection/combination of the medium of communication are conditioned by a national class monopoly in which the dependent bourgeoisie has direct control over the media. "Freedom of the press", in its Latin American application, has been reduced to being an appendage of "freedom of enterprise".

3) The selection/combination of the public receivers are a result of the two foregoing processes. Hence the idea that the public always has the liberty to choose and the capacity to interpret the news critically is not true.

416. Roncagliolo, Rafael. Libre Flujo Internacional de Noticias y Libertad de Prensa (Free International Flow of News and the Freedom of the Press). Paper for DEC/D/30. Mexico, ILET, 1977. 20 p.

In this paper the author questions the traditional concept of the press which is based on the free flow of information. He shows that such freedom is fictitious, both at the international and national levels. Specific reference is made to the Latin American case.

417. Roncagliolo, Rafael. La Reforma de la Prensa Peruana. (The Reform of the Peruvian Press). Paper for DEC/D/16. Mexico, 1978. 28 p.

In this paper, Roncagliolo makes an assessment of the experience of press reform in Peru. He attempts to shed light on three general problems: "the theoretical and, above all, strategic problem of the relations between the press and society, between communications media and social structures; the juridical problem, which is also theoretical, of the order of ownership, organization and functioning of the communications media in societies in transition; and tne practical and professional problem of the relations and contradictions between journalists and the masses, between communications professionals and the organized receivers who will supposedly become producers of messages". One of the major points of the study is that the reform of the Peruvian press was a process of democratization of communications accompanied by structural measures. The socialization of the media allowed for greater participation by the most important and active sectors of society. This process produced an important change in the mentality and practice of journalists, who exchanged their "professionalism" for an active involvement with the masses and the formation of unions. Roncagliolo concludes that the reform of the Peruvian press constitutes an important experience in the work of not only Peruvian, but all Latin American journalists.

418. Rosenblum, Mort. Western Wire Services and Third World News Agencies: The Practical Aspects. Medford, Edward R. Murrow Center of Public Diplomacy, 1977. 38 p.

This study does not challenge the validity of the traditional view of the failings and strengths of international reporting. However it does underscore the need to consider the specific structures and practices of newsgathering organisations in any discussion of the exchange of news and ideas among nations. In addition, the author outlines the links among the various global, regional and national news agencies -- and the international syndicates -- which collect and transmit news between Western countries and the Third World.

The study analyses the action of the agencies, their dimensions, purposes and goals. It also indicates how the transnational agencies display politically biased in covering news in specific geographic regions.

The process by which Western news patterns are applied in the Third World is thoroughly examined through a detailed analysis of the Latin American case.

419. Santa Cruz, Adriana; Erazo, Viviana. Compropolitan: El Orden Transnacional y su Modelo Femenino (Compropolitan; Transnational Order and its Transnational Feminine Model). Mexico, ILET and Nueva Imagen, 1980. 290 p. Statistics and data tables.

Compropolitan is a study of women's magazines in Latin America that brings to light the cultural patterns by which the expanding transnational structure attempts to involve and alienate the Latin American woman. On the basis of illustrations from the women's magazines (viewed as a showcase of the entire transnational productive process as much in the ideological camp as in the consumerism it promotes), the authors depict the anatomy of the communications apparatus, a fundamental vehicle of the promotion of transnational expansion.

The study also covers the following points: advertisements as a fundamental component of the transnational feminine model's message; the general content of these magazines; the historical background of the transnational feminine model; and the political consequences of training women to uphold the status quo. In addition the study provides twenty-nine statistical tables, thirteen appendices on roles, values, and themes, twenty-four illustrations reproducing advertisements, and numerous listings and data concerning the form and the content of the magazines. "Our life and the mechanisms that govern it", say the authors, "correspond to models transmitted to us from the outside... The (transnational) model represents the ideal types, values, roles and life styles which the system tries to impose; it takes in all of society."

420. Santoro, Eduardo. La Información sobre Latinoamérica en Una Semana de Prensa en Caracas. (Information about Latin America in One Week of the Press in Caracas) (in: Communicación y Cambio Social. Quito, CIESPAL, Colección Intiyán, 2nd. ed., 1981, pp. 323-343).

This is a content analysis of the information about Latin America in the morning dailies published in Caracas from 18-24 September 1972. The articles are categorized by country and by 12 sub-themes.

Ten tables are presented which provide the following data: structure of the dailies; the amount of space for news in general; the amount of space for Latin American news; the percentage of information coming from each source; the percentage of information by country; the number of articles about Latin America by country and newspaper; etc.

In the dailies analysed (El Nacional, La Religión, Ultimas Noticias, El Universal and La Verdad) the space devoted to Latin American news, already reduced by advertising and other information, is principally made up of articles based on dispatches from the big news agencies. The author concludes that a serious information imbalance exists in almost every one of the countries examined.

421. Schenkel, Peter. La Estructura de Poder de los Medios de Comunicación en Cinco Países Latinoamericanos (The Power Structure of the Communications Media in Five Latin American Countries) (in: Schenkel, Peter; Ordóñez, Marco. Comunicación y Cambio Social. Quito, CIESPAL, 1981, pp. 15-22).

This study analyses the power structure of the press, radio and television in five Latin American countries during the past decade. The countries are Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Peru.

The author demonstrates that in the five countries studied, the communications media have various common characteristics. First of all, they are manipulated by the dominant classes; that is, they are part of either the oligarchic élite (families), the industrial or commercial upper middle class, or the nouveau-riche social stratus. The owners of the media are often part of powerful economic empires in each country, which use the media principally to aim the status quo.

Another important common characteristic involves the very close relations between the owners of domestic media and powerful foreign groups, which create excessive dependence on the outside. This phenomenon takes on the following forms: foreign capital invested in the media; dependence on sophisticated equipment and know-how; the exportation of natural resources; dependence on the large international news agencies (especially AP, UPI, AFP and Reuters); as well as on international advertising agencies such as JW Thompson and McCann Erickson.

The various media systems have also developed to varying degrees, a system of censorship. Finally, Schenkel points out that the role of the state (in Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Peru) as a promoter of social change through the media is very difficult since it is strongly linked to the dominant economic classes in each country. Hence any tendency towards socialism is invariably repudiated.

422. Schilling, Paulo R. La Concentración del Poder de Decisión en los Medios de Comunicación Social en Brasil. (The Concentration of Decision-Making Power in the Media of Social Communication in Brazil). Document presented at the International Forum on Social Communication of El Día. Mexico, 1981. 9 p.

Schilling's illustrates the present situation of communication in Brazil, with particular reference to the daily press, radio and television.

The following specific points are examined: the present situation of communications as compared to that existing before the military coup of 1964; the development of the press in relation to population growth; official television programming, which, in terms of the socio-economic situation of 40 million marginalized people is a factor of alienation; present legislation related to freedom of the press, etc. Particularly important is the description of various factors of decision-making and power, which build the framework for real dependence in communications. Such factors would include the following: the monopoly of families or people in the media; the almost complete financing of the media by transnational advertising agencies; the exercise of various mechanisms of government domination and control, such as censorship and repression; as well as the dependence on news from the big international agencies. The author's conclusions are supported by revealing statistics.

423. Schmucler, Héctor. Dependencia y Política en la Prensa Argentina: El Caso de *La Opinión* (Dependency and Politics in the Argentine Press: The Case of *La Opinión*) (in: *Comunicación y Cambio Social*. Quito, CIESPAL, Colección Intiyán, 2nd ed. 1981, pp. 345-360).

In this article, the author analyses the ideological line of the well-known Argentine newspaper, *La Opinión* since it was founded in 1971. Particular emphasis is placed on its new concepts of "selective" journalism. The author points out that in spite of its supposed independence, *La Opinión* reflects a false negation and criticism of traditional liberal values, turning increasingly to developmentalism and later taking on positions that are almost pro-government.

Schmucler also examines the European character of the paper and its similarity to *Le Monde*, which lead him to define the paper as one in a process of deterioration. The original aim was to reach an audience made up of the "thinking class", "the 50,000 most important readers". Although it succeded in this aim, a certain type of dependence on the readers was created, all of who were addicted to the rationalist view of the world.

The author illustrates his points with paragraphs taken from La Opinión.

424. Selser, Gregorio. Guerra en las Malvinas: Censura, Limitaciones, Vetos, Castigos e Intimidaciones a la Labor de Prensa (War in the Malvinas: Censorship, Limitations, Vetos, Punishments and Intimidation of the Press). Document presented at the International Forum on Social Communications of El Día. Mexico, 1982. 17 p.

In this paper, Selser analyses the disinformation imposed on the Argentine population, during the war of the Malvinas. He considers this phenomenon as part of the consciously exercised policy of the Argentine regime which, from the preparations to the tragic dénoument of the war, maintained the strictest reserve vis à vis a population which wanted to be informed. Emphasis is placed on the absence of war correspondents, the difficulties imposed upon journalists from the news agencies, and the disinformation presented in the official communiqués. The most significant part of an interview of the journalists Neustadt and Grondona made by the Magazine Somos is also reproduced. In spite of their previous backing of the regime, they show uneasiness and disagreement with the retention of information; their views have been condensed in the title of the interviews: "He who is silent loses. He who talks wins." Selser demonstrates, by these statements, the important role of information as a conciousness-raising agent during an event of national importance such as the Malvinas war.

425. Somavía, Juan. Democratización de las Comunicaciones: Una Perspectiva Latinoamericana (Democratization of Communications: A Latin American Perspective). Paper for ILET. Mexico, 1979. 53 p.

The present paper aims to study the democratization of communications as opposed to the authoritarian, privatized transnational communications constituted as an agent of economic, political, social and cultural domination. The democratization of communications is viewed as part of a greater democratization of all national and international systems. Somavía lays out the framework, difficulties and possibilities of this project. The discussion includes the new transnational power factors, the transnationals' great concentration of capital and productive capacity, as well as their cultural action which reinforces and creates the conditions for an increasingly unjust, alienating and authoritarian social order. On the basis of their technological power, news flows and the commercialization of communication, the transnationals constitute the principal axis of confrontation, not only in the Third World, but also in developed countries. The study points out the problems of marginalization, social monopoly, transnationalization and privatization of information in a dominated world. Somavía denounces the non-national character of information, and provides data on the control of mass media. He proposes the establishment of alternative development strategies based on a real democratization of society, with forms of social organization that are fully participative. Special attention is given to the Latin American situation.

426. Uribe, Hernán. Professional Ethics in Latin American Press. (in: WACC Journal. London, April 1979, pp. 15-18).

In this article the author summarizes the basic ethical principles proclamed by Latin American journalists at the Second Congress of the Latin American Federation of Journalists held in Caracas in July 1979.

Uribe outlines the historic background from which the Latin American press emerged as a result of the struggles for independence at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He also points out its role in the emancipation process.

Once political independence had been achieved, says the author, the press developed into an industrial-comercial enterprise whose merchandise was news. "The media in Latin America reflect the system of dependent capitalism... and the practice of distorted journalism as indicated by the information monopoly of transnational news agencies and the presence of a majority of North American television programmes."

427. Vera, Ernesto. La Prensa y la Lucha Ideológica en Cuba. (The Press and the Ideological Struggle in Cuba) (in: Boletín UNESCO. January-April, 1978, pp. 2-15).

This paper, by the General Secretary of the Cuban Journalists' Union, is a chronological-analytical description of the development of the press in Cuba since 1898. It summarizes the ideological struggle against the media of the dominant classes before the revolution and the present search and experimentation for a new communication that responds to the people's needs. This search is based on new concepts of the press and news, and the achievements already made in the area of social communications.

428. Zumarán, Alberto. La Experiencia de la Prensa Alternativa en Urugüay. (The Experience of the Alternative Press in Uruguay). Document presented at the International Forum on Social Communications of El Día. Mexico, 1982. 17 p.

Alberto Zumarán describes the present situation of journalism in Uruguay through an objective description of his own experience in the publication of the weekly La Democracia under extremely difficult political conditions. He presents the political background which gave rise to the present Uruguayan situation regime in the light of the people's and the country's national characteristics and in the Latin American political context. He then examines the current situation of self-censorship of the press.